PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,648.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-39 P. M. 1909.				
20th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
13th "	EGYPT	7913		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
27th "	ARABIA	7993		
3 Pm "	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOSSUTH	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,283	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badewich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilithaler	16th Apr 1909
KOSSUTH	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,283	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badewich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	24th Feb, 1909
* BILESIA	5,199	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednars	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Baicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 4 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cabol	24th Feb. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the
AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Cowasjee House 93, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer the services to Firms abroad.
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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 22nd Feb.	11 a.m. P D & G*
KASARA	1,195	Thur 18th Feb.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri, 19th Feb.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail-steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Feb, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,260 tons, sailing on or about 27th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

17th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	6,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,285	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,633	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baratge	10th June "
YARRA	6,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb, 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baratge	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD.
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,340	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1909.
R RUBATTINO	4,809	LMaschini	15th Apr. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 385	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 901	" 675	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 685; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
AUCHENBLAE	6,530	Marg	17th Feb, 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Baistio	17th Mar, 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr, 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 but to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when Nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostan, Robert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famous philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power of such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed invalid, in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave not a taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained, in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c. *Diamond Fields Advertiser, Kimberley.*

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

"APENTA" LTD. THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER. A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000-00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244-55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Fajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged according to approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY; Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOUBABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YOKOLO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES—1909.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICES.
EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20.
Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 100.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.
Linear magnification 9 ×. Surface magnification 81 ×.
Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.
Linear magnification 12 ×. Surface magnification 144 ×.
Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.
A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. 26.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796.815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credits sold payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Setcrog Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines)	New York.
Thaiping (Perak)	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,002

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aotung-Kiew	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dalny (Dairy)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any person, on ten days' approval, our highest grade "Mead Coventry Flyers" at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODEL **£3.10 to £9**
Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
ACTIVE AGENTS easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER,
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITIONS)

MARTINS' TUBE-CORE GOLF BALLS.

300,000 IN USE.
NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" AINTED

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
—SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, falty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, pains of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No poison is it imitated their own system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest arteries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that Mr. WILLIAM BLOW SEVERED his connection with the CARLTON CLUB, on the 5th February, 1909.

GEO. GRIMSWADE,
Manager.

Carlton Club, (above B.I. Press).
Parel Road, Byculla.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.

THE DISTRIBUTION of AWARDS and EXHIBITION of STUDENTS' WORK takes place in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, 1909, at 6 p.m. H.E. THE GOVERNOR has kindly consented to preside.

OWING to public function and the Lent season, the POLICE BALL announced for the 26th, will be held on the 19th instant, at the TOWN HALL.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch will be held in the Cathedral Girls' School, on MONDAY, February 22nd, at 6 P.M.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay will preside.

The attendance of all Friends and Well-wishers of the Society is invited.

BOMBAY NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on THURSDAY, 18th February, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Association have appointed MONDAY and TUESDAY, 8th and 9th March, 1909, for the purpose of balloting for a representative of the Association to serve on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, in place of Sir Sassoon David, whose term of office expires on 31st March, 1909.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th February, 1909.

REWARD FIFTY RUPEES.

LOST.—on Sunday morning, 7th February, at about 9-30 A.M., between Church Gate Station and the Swimming Bath, one LONG GOLD CHAIN, with small GOLD LADY'S WATCH, GOLD PURSE and LOCKET, containing two Photographs. Finder please communicate with Messrs. COX and Co., Bankers.

WE, Messrs. ESSAJEE and A. M. JEEVANJEE and Co., AGENTS of the BOMBAY, AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION CO. OF NO. 4, Ltd., 72, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, hereby give notice that in consequence of sanction having been received from THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, to the change of name, from THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., to THE BOMBAY AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Ship "IPSWICH" of "HARWICH" official number 81035 of Gross Tonnage 1120·52 Tons, Register Tonnage 515·88 Tons, heretofore owned by THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY, for permission to change her name to "HOOSAMI," and to have her Registered in the new name at the Port of BOMBAY as owned by THE BOMBAY AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at BOMBAY within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at BOMBAY, this 9th day of February, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, Inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.
This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.
For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay agents, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nal Bazar, Bombay.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.
ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid. Post No. 9.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 or cash in advance, including delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!
For the second series of the ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION, 1909.

OPENING CEREMONY
BY
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
FRIDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1909,
AT 6 P.M.

The public will be admitted from 4-30 to 5-30 P.M. and again from 7 P.M.

Between 5-30 and 7 P.M. no persons will be admitted excepting invited guests (for whom seats will be Reserved) and holders of Blue and White Tickets.

After the 25th the EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on week-days in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Baudman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch—Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

Special concessions will be granted by the Railway Companies to persons attending from up-country Stations, who have previously purchased their Tickets.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults one Rupee each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price; weekly Coupon Books five rupees each (admitting for seven days); Season Coupon Books ten Rupees each (admitting for three weeks from opening date); Family Coupon Books fifteen Rupees each (admitting one adult and one lady or two children for three weeks from opening date.)

Coupon Tickets to be had from Messrs. ABDOOLA & Co., at the Exhibition Door, also from N. POWELL & Co., Hornby Road, or F. CABRAL AND SON, Kalbadevi Road, ADERJEE DOSABHOY CHOKESY, Moos Building, Grant Road, ABDUL WAHAB CUMBERALLI & Co., Nagdevi Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes be examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.
PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.
CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
Agents leading Stores in India and Burmah.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Hariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4." Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMPAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—Iron-framed Upright trichord PIANO, specially made for India by ROSE & Co.—in excellent condition. Rs. 450 or offers. Apply 17, Queen's Road.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Cheap, Oriental and cain than that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Grooms and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 51, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. F. Parakh. Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HALF FURNISHED FLAT, vacant in April, Electric Lights and Fans, servant entrance, suit Married Couple or two Bachelors.—Apply to Box No. 1039, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY.—Are you in want of a tonic or restorative, if so, Ironstone Burgundy will put new life into you. Rs. 1-4 per bot, Rs. 13-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—"A view of the Gulf with coloured Railway Map duly corrected to the 1st of March next" can be had at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay, 1908. Price 8 annas. Also at Messrs. Whesler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. R. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary according to lapse of time, between Re. 1 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly interesting for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mocs Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on applications at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO BE LET—ALLBLESS LARGE HOUSE, No. 4, opposite Hong Kong Bank, for Office or Residence purposes, whole or in part. Apply 1st Floor in the PREMISES.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY. offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 3 Bishopsgate Circus, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available for Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Offices of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited," 1, Grant Street Fort (behind the Bank of Bombay).

WANTED by European Firm FIRST CLASS SALESMAN, for Hardware and Sundries. Apply Box No. 1121, care of this Paper.

WANTED FOR MADRAS.—ASSISTANT FOREMAN, capable of carrying out and supervising wiring installations. Must be conversant with modern methods. Pay Rs. 150 per month.—Apply to Box No. 1129, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Re. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GRAND SALE
OF
ANCIENT CHINESE AND JAPANESE
WORKS OF ART
BY
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE, OR FLUID EXTRACT OF, RED JAMAICA,
Since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL NOXIOUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines &c.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF very Valuable Immoveable Properties, situate at Cathedral Street, Bhooleshwar and at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by order of the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 570 of 1891 and Appeal No. 816, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent orders made in the above suit and last mentioned appeal on the 24th day of December, 1908, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and CO., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable properties on the days and at the time mentioned against each lot.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

On MONDAY, the 8th day of March 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Property at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the East side of Cathedral Street, Bhooleshwar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 378 Square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property of Manockshaud Panchsaud, on the South by Dawoodji's temple, belonging to Lalmanji Maharaj, on the East by Panchsaudwadi and on the West by Cathedral Street, aforesaid, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 117, New No. 917, Old Survey No. 95, New Survey No. 457, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 4157, Street No. 65, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Jamanadas Narondas, Bhawanidass Narondas and Mungaldas Nagindas.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. II.

On SUNDAY, the 14th day of March, 1909, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Property at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dwellinghouse, stables and out-buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,259 Square Yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property described in Lot No. III, and partly by the property belonging to Motichand and Keshrichand Ropshand, on the South by the property described in Lot No. IV, on the East side by the Ridge Road, and on the West by the property belonging to Shah Lullobhai Nathoobhai Chaiwalla, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2701, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7143, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3190, Street No. 91 and now in the occupation of Mr. Davidass Harrivellabhdas.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. III.

On the same day as above at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 867 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property belonging to Motichand and Keshrichand Ropshand, on the South by the property described in Lot No. II, on the East by the said Ridge Road and on the West by the property belonging to the said Motichand and Keshrichand Ropshand, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 117, New No. 923, Old Survey No. 1183, New Survey No. 17 5, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3191, Street No. 93, and now vacant.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. IV.

On the same day as above at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the sheds standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the Corner of the Ridge and Doongersey Roads, Malabar Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1634 Square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North side by the property described in Lot No. II., on the South by the Doongersey Road, on the East by the Ridge Road and on the West by the property of Abdoolla Laiji, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2702, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7344, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 3163 and 3189, Street No. 32 and 33, Doongersey Road, and Nos. 88 and 92 Ridge Road, the said sheds being occupied by tenants of the Receiver and the remainder of land being vacant.

Particulars and conditions of Sale can be had at the Office of Messrs. Dwarjee Lyons and Owen or from the Auctioneers or the Receiver.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Kambekar Street.

Under instructions from Mr. Hirajee Kavasjee Kola, the Receiver of the estate of Hajee Essa Hajee Fudla, appointed in High Court Suit No. 635 of 1896 in pursuance of the Order of the High Court, dated the 12th day of October 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of February, 1909, at 5 p. m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the mortgagor Bai Jumnabai, widow of Rahimtulla Allakhia, deceased, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the mortgage, dated the 20th day of April, 1891, and made between the said Bai Jumnabai, the mortgagor of the one part and the said Hajee Essa Hajee Fudla, the mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece of Fazendari land with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate on the West side of Kambekar Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111 2-9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector, of Assessment under Ward No. 2646, Street Nos. 272-274 and bounded on the East by the said Kambekar Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Ebrahim Hajee Jakeria and on the South by the property of Dalla Bowla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver at their office No. 79 Medows Street, Fort or the Undersigned.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Pursotam Gopaldas, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD And Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bhooleshwar, opposite the Library, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

Saree, silk lace, knotting thread, coloured wool, embroidered caps, sewing thread, stamping blocks, iron safe, show cupboards and cases, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE, COLORED AND GREY PIECE-GOODS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, the following goods on account and at the risk of undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Soonderjee Girdhar.

S. W. W. 300 J. T. 3879-88—10 cases W. Shirtings, No. 9099, 32 in. by 40 yds.

S. W. W. 300 J. T. 3791 98—8 cases W Shirtings, No. 5151, 32 in. by 20 yds.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Kanjee Jaithabhoy:

0060 S. W. and Co—210-214—5 cases coloured Glazed Doria 50 in. 12 yds.

0061 S. W. and Co.—220-224—5 cases coloured Glazed Doria 54 in. 12 yds.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Kanjee Jaitha:
6 Cases Dyed Shirtings.
4 " Colored Dorias.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Gopal Canjee.
14 Cases White Shirtings.
6 " White Long Cheeks.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Runchorlass Rowjee:
8 Cases M B. Grey Dhooties.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

Messrs. B. J. HEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The books of the firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business connected with the London Market to favour them with a trial.

TELEGRAMS: HEYMER LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Chumpa Gully, 1st Lane.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the owner, the following very valuable landed property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate lying and being on the southside of Khatarali or Chumpa Gully 1st Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 111 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows; That is to say, on or towards the north by the said Khatarali or Chumpa Gully 1st lane, on or towards the East by the house of Roychand Deepchand, on or towards the south by the property formerly of Gopaldas Madhavdas, but now of Mulji Jetha and at present known as New Cloth Bazaar, on or towards the West by the house of Parbhudas Mulchand and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation partly of the vendor and partly of her tenants and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 444, New No. 22341, Old Survey No. A 119 and New Survey No. 1539 and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under street Nos. 48-50, Ward No. 1602.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Solicitors to the vendor or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palauquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3 Grant's Buildings, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, drawingroom cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, Jost Radio fan, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, ice box, rich carpets, bicycles, wearing apparels, evening suits by Leach and Weborny, etc. etc., the property of the late Mr. Shrewbury and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPING, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Warehouse Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 1st March, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, wheat and jowari in bags, cottonseed in bags, harda in bags, bundles of cloth, bundles of jaggree, bags of cocoanuts, lot of old iron chains, bundle of tent, empty casks, zinc slabs, box of coal-tar, bundles of iron files, cases of wine, baskets of bangles, cases of pictures, casks of cement, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of hooks, ironbar, G. I. Sheet, box of stonewares, bundles of C. I. Goods, bundles of blankets, bundles of powras, wagon of manganese ore, bun le of silk, cases of tea, lot of condemned sheets and old records, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY, the 1st March, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, the very valuable Jewellery, consisting of diamond, emerald, ruby, pearl, sapphire and turquoise rings, brooches, earrings, chains, drops, etc., as per catalogue available at the Auctioneers. Most of the above jewellery were made by wellknown Paris jewellers, i.e., Baraheron, Cartier, Cave and are of exquisite workmanship.

By order of Dadatraya Gopal and on account and risk of Digambar Chintaman, Hari Govind, Hari Detatraya and Saccaram Vanketesh—

One ring set with large emerald weighing about 12 ruttics.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One 4 H.P. engine with boiler, in working order. Can be seen at Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s old shop at Byculla.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by its reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising from

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since its cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DICK'S PATENT
CANVAS AND BALATA
BELTING.
THE BEST BELTS
for
Mills, Factories
and
Railway Workshops.
Absolutely Unequalled
For Heavy Drives.

SOLE AGENTS:—
W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.

LADIES' RALEIGH BICYCLE, with accessories, in good order, new inner and outer tubes, dress guard and gear case, free wheel and two good brakes. Rs. 80.

V. A. CHURCHILL,
Apollo Chambers.

FINISHER.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY IN THE MANDVI (B) WARD.

THE SAID ELECTION being a "CONTESTED ELECTION," I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888 the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. Mahawadbhai Rajibhai Lalji.	Mayo House, Co-operage Road.	Merchant	Mr. Jafarbhai Rahimtula Kadarbhai, B.A., Bar-at-Law. Mr. Abdula Haji Mia Ahmed Khandwani. Mr. Abdul Rahiman Haji Mahamad Haji. Mr. Mahamad Mia Haji Jan Mahamad Chotani.	Mr. Daud Fazal Piru Mahamad. Mr. Mahamad Kasam Laktani. Mr. Nur Mahamad Haji Ismail Haji Nurani Mr. Devji Kanji Sherif.
2.	Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, L. M. and S.	305 Queen's Road.	Medical Practitioner.	Mr. Chandrahasya Ramkrishna.	Mr. Lakhmidas Damodar.

The Poll will be taken on Tuesday, the 23rd Instant, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. (Bombay Time) in the booths to be erected on the Cruickshank Road between the America-India Cinemotograph Tent and the Times of India Building.

Forms of Voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only on his personally applying for it.

The forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the Polling Place from 8 a. m. (Bombay Time.)

Voting papers signed by persons holding a special or general power of Attorney under Section 28(b) of the Municipal Act to represent a Company (other than a Joint Stock Company) or firm for Election purposes will not be accepted unless the Power of Attorney is signed by all the Members of the Company or firm for the time being in Bombay.

In cases where there is no partner in Bombay a person holding a power to vote given by the representative of the firm duly authorized to give such power will be allowed to vote.

Persons wishing to vote must tender their votes at the table of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of the votes will be allotted.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 16th February, 1909.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J Salvesiu, sailed yesterday for Bangkok &c with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lord Kelvin, 2,157 tons, Captain W F Massir, sailed yesterday for Colombo in ballast.

THE Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain W H Hood, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, Liverpool &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Salahadji, 1,235 tons, Captain W G Van Riji, will sail to-day for Aroe Bay in ballast.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain C Lane, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE B & P S N Co's steamer Firoozi 2,095 tons, Captain A B Watson, sailed yesterday for Jadah with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, 1,864 tons, Captain H Nicholsen sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Volute, 2,599 tons, Captain H. Jackson, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Balikpapan with a cargo of Keresene oil.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Butimba, 1,607 tons, Captain R. B. Butler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrch &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Major Trilie, Mr. and Mrs. Spalding and 2 children, Hon. Mrs. Williams, Mr. N. C. Patuck and 144 deck.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's., steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain G. Le Miere, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bush &c., with a general cargo, 44 cases opium and 32 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Obra, 3,520 tons, Captain F. R. Camamack, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Rangoon &c., with a cargo of rice and timber. During the voyage she experienced rough sea and strong winds in the Gulf of Manar.

THE P. and O. Company's. steamer Macedonia, 5,245 tons, Captain C. D. Bennett, will sail to-day for Shanghai &c., via Colombo with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo :—Mrs. A. L. Butler, Mrs. R. Irvin, Dr. and Mrs. Fardie, Miss B. Allen, Mrs. C. H. Layson, Mr. A. Bramwell, Mr. F. W. Berkett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robertson, Miss Jardine, Mr. Vilcassim, Mr. C. B. Sethna, Miss K. Knight, and Mr. S. A. Stareker. For Sydney.—Lieutenant Colone. W. F. Shakespear and Mr. L. Hinks. For Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. R. Scott and infant and Mr. H. Whitford. For New Zealand—Colonel B. S. and Mrs, Reilly. For Yokohoma.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Collins and infant. For Shanghai—Mr. Ida and Mr. G. Kodera. For Kobe—Mr. J. P. Mahomed. For Hong-Kong—Dr. E. D. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. A. J. David, Mr. E. D. David, Major A. Jude and Mrs. Latbimiere, Lieut V. J. Monteeth Mr. Hirji Khetsey, Mr. M. Rooping, Mr. and Mrs. Wood and 4 sepoys.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphnix Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Henley .....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Hanesage.R N Flagship
H M S Fox...Captain A S Hunt .....R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

General Henry Hunt Capt.....Marsters .....U S Navy
General Henry Knox Capt ...R Rasmusen ...U S Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 16.

Balimba.....1697 Butler.....M M & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia...3529 Gordon. London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Dongola.....Powell .....Transport
Grantleyhall...2585 Wie .....P & O Co
Gowansburn....2723 Forbes .....K Nizon & Co
Hoseinee...993 Jourdan.....B & P S N Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot .....B & P S N Co
Ismaila.....3341 Ross .....M M & Co
Kola.....510 Moxon .....M M & Co
Kt of St George ...2367 Stephens ..Kobe 6-3 K N & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lawada.....2134 Lane .....M M & Co
Lysistrata...626 Bennett .....American Yacht
Lalpoora.....2124 Fry.....M Mackenzie & Co
Macedonia...6245 Bennett ...Shanghai... 17-2 P & O Co
Nawab.....2041 Corkhill.....T Morrison & Co
Naseri... ..911 LeMiere....Persian Gulf...B & P S N Co
Obra.....3520 Cammac .....M M & Co
Queen Elizabeth...2748 Riston ...W & A Graham & Co
Rehmani.....1872 Geddie .....B & P S N Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Shahallum .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Shah Nasir .. ....2555 Revill..... ...S & H S N Co
Volute.....2599 Jackson ....W & A Graham & Co
Wardha.....2552 Honywood.....Calcutta M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Elysia ...3994 Haig ...Liverpool ...27-2 W & G & Co
4 Auchenblae .....2597 Mair.....Kobe ...17-2 Florio & R S N Co
5 Inchbarra 2572 Nicholas..Hamburg 17-2 T M & Co
6 Yetorofu Maru...3067 Sato ...Kobe 27-2 N Y Kaisha
8 Strathtay .....2350 Mackenzie .....Antwerp...18-2 W & A Graham & Co
9 Braunfels.....3559 Zittlosen .....Karachi.....26-2 W & A G & Co
12 Egypt...4178 Summers...London ...13-3 P & O Co
14 Kasara...595 Manley.....Busreh.....18-2 M M & Co
16 Celtic King...2589 Humphreys ...Antwerp ...17-2 K Nizon & Co

Offside N

President ..2086 Muhlbacer ...Zanzibar 26 2 4 Strandes

M W D D

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Obra s	Cammack ...	Rangoon, Feb 2
	Volute s	Jackson	Balikpapan, Jan 28
16	Nasari s	LeMiere	Busreh, Feb 4
	Bulimba s	Butler	Busreh, Feb 4
	General H Hunter's	Masters	Norfolk, Dec 2
	General H Knox s.	Rasmussen ...	Norfolk, Dec 2

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Hild s	Salvesin	Bangkok, &c
	Lord Kelvin s.....	Massir	Colombo
	Trafford Hall s ...	Hood	Liverpool, &c
	Firoozi s.....	Watson	Jedah
	Kanzler s	Michilsin.....	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their porteclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Lawada Lane for Moulmein.
" Salahadji Rigi for Aroe Bay.
" Macedonia, Bennett for Shanghai, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Yarra for Marseilles,
" Kt. of St. George for Yokohama, &c.
" Yetorofu Maru for Kobe, &c.
" Naseri for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Egypt for London.
" Bulimba for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Braunfels for Hamburg, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. (Extra) steamer Banca arrived at Hongkong at 8 a.m. on the 16th February.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—78 casks salted skins, Nizamudin and Co; 208 cwts myrabellams, W Bechar ; 29 bales wool, A H Mowjie and Co ; 50 bales twist, D Nagjee ; 217 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil and Co ; 48 bales wool, Ebjee Shiwji.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—200 bales hemp H Govindji.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—99 cwts Kardeesced, Bauer and Krause.

FOR HULL.

Parthia s—6,001 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji and Co; 8,009 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

Celtic King s—100 bales hemp K Visram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchborra s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Strathtay s—33 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 6,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 95 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 2,600 cwts myrabellams, W Bechar ; 2,100 cwts A Khimjee ; 34 tons tin plate chipping, W and A Graham and Co ; 40 bales cotton waste H Bhijnath and Co.

Celtic King s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 52 cases rough stones, J M S Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Inchborra s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—16 bales hides, Max Klein ; 1 pot andropogon, Bauer and Krause.

Haddon Hall s—125 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—456 casks salted skins, Max Klein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia s—46 casks salted Max Klein.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Company ; 1,150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 50 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 50 bales cotton, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Macedonia s—1 parcel cowbazor, B Esmail.

Auchenblae s—50 cwts dry fish A Allarakhia and Co

Yetorofu Maru s—750 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji.

Toiomi Maru s—750 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji ; 298 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yetorofu Maru s—1,500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales, twist, C Bhawanidas ; 700 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 800 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Totomi Maru s—156 bales twist, C Bhawanidas ; 100 bales twist, M B Kaisha ; 55 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Delhi s—200 bales twist, C Bamonji and Co ; 1,800 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—150 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 1,028 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Tr Co.

Totomi Maru s—100 cwts gum, A H Mawji and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton R D Master and Co ; 384 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons ; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton, Trading Co.

Totomi Maru s—473 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
DEATHS.

PERRIE—February 5, at Poonamallee, James Perrie, late of the C. Battery, 20th Brigade, Hon. East India Company's Artillery, aged 78 years.

ROBINSON—February 5, at Ootacamund, from heart disease, Mr. John Robinson, aged 70 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
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The Greatest Tonic and Fever Cure of the Century.

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EVERYBODY'S TONIC.

CHIRETTONES are made from the Active Principle of the Indian Chiretta plant (isolated by D. S. KEMP, F. C. S.) and is sold in boxes of 100 × 5 grain tablets for Re. 1 forming the cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever Cure in Existence.

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THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 6m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 8-7m. 9-58s. Low water, 3-8m., 2-45s.
Bombay Races, fourth day.
Municipal Standing Committee, 1-9 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, University Hall, 5-45 p. m.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, distribution of awards, H. E. the Governor presiding, Town Hall, 6 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Students' Union, lecture by Mr. Subedar, M. B. at Wilson College Hall, 6 p. m.

Maxim : "Many a man's conscience isn't on speaking terms with him."—"PHILADELPHIA RECORD."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 20th, New Moon, 4h. 22-1m. p.m. ; Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m. ; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-8h. a.m. ; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, February 18.—Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Bombay Polo Tournament. Banks closed. Concert, Dramatic Entertainment, and Dance, G. I. P. R. Parel, Mechanics Institute, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 6m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m.
Friday, February 19.—Bombay City Police Club's Annual Ball, Town Hall. P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 5th February, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 40m.
Saturday, February 20.—Bombay Races, fifth day. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Western India Turf Club, half yearly general meeting, Racecourse Mahaluxmi, 8-30 a.m. B. V. A. annual camp at Mahaluxmi Fort, commences. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Bellary Press Company, 19, Bank Street, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m.
Sunday, February 21.—Quinquagesima Sunday Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground. Inspection, B. V. A. Camp at Mahaluxmi Fort, by Inspector of Coast Defences. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m.
Monday, February 22.—Medical Congress in Bombay to be opened by H. E. the Governor as president, University Hall, 10-45 a. m. Inspection of the Pathological Section after the opening. Empire Theatre, lecture on Malaria by Professor Ronald Ross, 6-30 p. m. Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company, Home Street, Fort, 5 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m.
Tuesday, February 23.—Medical Congress, University Hall, 11 a. m. Pathological Section, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Conversazione, 7 p. m. to 11 p. m. Bandmann Theatre, the Bandmann Opera Company. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 42m.

FIRE.—A fire broke out, on Monday evening, in a jowlee hut situated in Sewree Cross Road, and belonging to Madhu Hari, a barber. The damage is estimated at Rs. 90 and the origin is attributed to a spark from the fire place.

THE STUDENTS' UNION.—A meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p. m. in the Wilson College Hall, when Mr. Subedar, M. B., will read a paper on "The Depressed Classes among the Hindu Community." The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., has kindly consented to preside.

DECCAN MOSLEM LEAGUE.—In replying to the representation of the Deccan Moslem League, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law, has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy :—"Am directed to convey the Viceroy's thanks for your to-day's telegram and to inform you that the representations of the League will receive the careful consideration of the Government of India."

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.—We are informed that with reference to the letter which appeared in our issue of the 16th instant, special arrangements are being made for the Opera Season which commences next Tuesday, the 23rd. The seating will be entirely rearranged when the London Bioscope terminates its present season, and the theatre will be renovated throughout. Mr. Isa. Burr, of the Bandmann Opera Company, is present in Bombay and is endeavouring to give the theatre-going public every available comfort.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Anchenblue" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-day, 17th instant.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Yarra" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p.m. to-day 17th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden, Barbera, Lamu, Mombasa, Uganda and Zanzibar will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France will close at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection :—1 Indian Sloth Bear (Melursus ursinus), by Mr. A. Montgomerie I.C.S. ; 1 Indian Antelope (Antelope cervicapra), by Mr. A. Lobo ; 1 Indian Antelope (antelope cervicapra), by Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas ; 2 Indian Antelopes (antelopes cervicapra), by Mr. M. H. Hubbard ; 2 Persian Gazelle (Gazelle subgutturosa), by Mrs. F. Mullen ; 1 Sykes Monkey (Cercopethicus Albogularis), by Miss Mullen ; 1 Wild Boar (Sus indicus), by Capt. Berne ; 1 Malbrouck monkey (Cercopitheous cynosurus), by Mrs E. Shrewsbury.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. B. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

Quickstep.....Procissa.....Weber
Overture .....Zampa .....Herold
Reminiscences of Tosti.....Pongher
Valse.....Tout Paris.....Waldteufel
Selection.....The Dairy Maids..Reubens
Gavotte.....Wedding Bells...Rimmer

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

March .....Guard of Honor .....Kard Kaps
Overture.....Zampa.....Herold
Polka Song....Le Petite Tonkinoise.....Christini
Selection.....The Pick of the Basket ...William
Valse .....Wiener Burger .....Ziehrer
Intermezzo...Manuella.....Lotter
Selection.....Reminiscences of the Plantation .....Chambers

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday evening at the Improvement Trust Office, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. Dunn presiding. After transacting business of a formal nature the Trustees considered the notice of motion given by Mr. G. W. Hatch, Collector of Bombay, that the Engineer be desired to submit proposals with an estimate for improving the appearance of the portion of the Kennedy Sea Face lying between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Ride and for rendering it fit for use as a public recreation ground. Mr. Hatch said that the proposed improvement was very much needed, and if it could be affected at small cost, he failed to see why the First should not undertake it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that he would not oppose the proposition as it only asked for a repost from the Engineer,

Mr. Cuffe said that some improvement should be made to that portion of the Kennedy Sea Face lying between the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the Ride.

The proposition of Mr. Hatch was then adopted.

The Trustees then considered a letter from Government asking to reserve for the B. B. & C. I. Railway the strip of land at the Chowpati level crossing vested in the Trust as it is required for quadrupling the line between the French Bridge and the level crossing and to exclude it from any building lease.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A Contested Election.

A VACANCY having occurred in the representation of the ratepayers of the Mandvi Ward on the Bombay Municipal Corporation owing to the resignation of Mr. Mahomedali Jinnah, Barrister-at-Law the Municipal Commissioner had appointed Tuesday as the last day for receiving nomination.

The following two nominations were received yesterday : Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

There being two candidates in the field, it will be a contested election. Having received more than one nomination for the vacant place, the Municipal Commissioner has fixed Tuesday, the 23rd instant as the polling day. The polling will take place in a mandup on the Cruickshank Road. Mandvi Ward has a population of 156,032 which includes 1,386 persons entitled to vote.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the David Mills Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay Mr. Jamsetji Ardashir Wadia presiding.

The undermentioned resolutions which were passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 19th January last were confirmed :—

That Article 81 of the Articles of Association of the Company and Schedule therein referred to be and are hereby cancelled and in place of the said Article the following Article be substituted:—"81. The person or persons for the time being constituting the firm of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Company shall be the Agents of the Company in terms of such agreement as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Company and the said Agents." That a new agreement be entered into between the Company of the one part and the Agents' firm of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Company of the other part as per draft, a copy whereof has been laid on the table and for the purpose of identification been subscribed by the Chairman and that such draft be and is hereby approved and the Directors are hereby authorised to execute the said agreement on behalf of the Company and to carry the same into effect and that the said new agreement when so executed as aforesaid shall supersede the agency agreement, dated the 16th day of December 1901 and made between the Company of the one part and the said Agents of the other part.

THE death took place at Berwick-on-Tweed on Jan. 25 of Col. Robert Weddell, an original member of the Volunteer force, which he joined in 1859. He served over forty years without missing a camp, and he rose from bugler boy to colonel commanding the 1st V. B. Northumberland Fusiliers. A solicitor of forty-two years' standing, he had been for thirteen years town clerk of Berwick and for fifteen years election agent to Sir Edward Grey.

EARLIEST NOVELTIES
expressed in the form of

Ash Trays	Letter Cases
Blotters	Money Boxes
Butter Dishes	Pin Cushions
Cigarette Cases	Smokers Sets
Card Cases	Shaving Mirrors
Flower Pots	Teapots
Hat Pin Stands	Trays
Inkstands	Vases

Very different in style
from previous importations.
Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.
Call to-day
AT
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
59, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL RAT CAMPAIGN IN MANDVI.

PLAGUE skows signs of increasing and with a view to reduce the number of rats and to destroy their haunts, the Health Department are attacking some of the worst localities that become infected every year, not only to kill the rats but to cleanse the house passages, gullies, godowns, etc.

A special campaign was carried out in Kamathipura District on the 22nd January, and 1,211 rats were destroyed and all the gullies cleaned, disinfected and pesterined.

A second campaign took place in Fort North on the 29th January, and 679 rats were destroyed.

A third campaign took place in Oomarkhady Section on 8th February, and 1,072 rats were destroyed.

It is now intended to carry out the fourth special campaign in Mandvi District on the evening of Friday next, the 19th instant, and next morning every gully will be flushed, disinfected and pesterined as usual. About 10 gully flushing engines will be employed for flushing gullies and a staff over 500 biggaries, 50 to 60 Mucadums, and 50 Inspestors and Sub-Inspectors will be engaged in the work of laying baits and putting traps in houses and gullies. 2,000 traps and baits will be laid and collected next morning. The whole work will be supervised by the Chief Inspectors, Deputy Health Officers, Assistant to the Health Officer and the Executive Health Officer, and the assistance of the public is very necessary, if the work is to be carried out successfully.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, who is putting up in Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas' Bungalow at Pedder Road, is spending a quiet time in Bombay. His Highness, who is an ardent sportsman, however attends the races at Mahaluxmi, and paid a visit to the Excelsior Cinematograph. During the current week, His Highness intends leaving Bombay for his capital on Sunday next.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT "DONGOLA."

THE hired transport "Dongola," Captain H. Powell, will sail to-day for Southampton with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots and details, consistiug of 79 officers, 23 ladies, 11 childern, 13 warrant officers, 14 women, 20 chiidren, 1,076 non-Commissioned officers and men, 65 women and 78 children. The following are the names of the officers :—

Col E H Armitage, and wife and infant R H A
Lt Col F H Treherne, wife and child, R A M C
Lt Col H P V Bunbary, 2nd R Scots
Maj William, Late Mans Fus
Maj Grahame, and wife H L I
Maj Ryall, and wife 4th Gurkhas
Maj Northey, wife and 2 children K R Rifles
Maj F C Dundas, and wife 2nd R Scots
Maj A E Milner, wife and infant R A M C
Maj F J Duncan, and wife 2nd R Scots
Capt A R Davis, and wife 2nd Sussex Regt
Capt Qr Mr G Rupert, and wife 13th Hussars
Capt G C Pratt, 2nd R Scots
Capt F Irvine, and wife R E
Capt J W Skipworth, R E
Capt Baillie Hamilton, 2nd R Scots
Capt J A W Webster, R A M C
Capt R C Wilmot, R A M C
Capt H B Kelly, R A M C
Capt E M Prunefather, wife R A M C
Capt L H Branson, I Army
Capt F Beaufort, and wife M W S
Capt Barlow, wife and child Hamp Regt
Capt C E B Bower, R A
Lieut C P B Riall, E York Regt
Lt and Qr Mr A E Everingham, wife and 2 children 2nd R Scots
Lieut J Ardolno, and wife I Army
Lieut H Hudson, N Staffd
Lieut H S Mitchell, I Army
Lieut J S Brunett, I Army
Lieut H Murray, Black-Watch
Lieut N Donaldson, R F A
Lieut E D Lewin, R H A
Lieut E G W Carter R G A
Lieut R G Strong, and wife I Army
Lieut W H M Mc Gowan, R G A
Lieut P Mortimer and wife S and T
Lt and Adjt J M C Scott, 2nd R Scots
Lieut C C Fee, E I Rifles
Lieut A Riddell, and wife I Army
Lieut C G Auchenbeck, I Army
Lieut A H Beaulmont K R Corps
Lieut A H Barnett, and wife K R Corps
Lieut R P Morrison, 2nd R Scots
Lieut J M McKenzie, 2nd R Scots
Lieut W H Clarke, I Army
Lieut P T L Thompson, I Army
Lieut H W Mulne, I Army
Lieut H S Robertson, 2nd R Scots
Lieut C C S Brownlow, I Army
Lieut T H Wilson, I Army
Lieut A W Galway, R I Rifles
Lieut Q A Duke, I Army
Lieut F S Greenhouse, I Army
Lieut A O H Wright, R I Rifles
Lieut W C H Cree, R F A
Lieut C Geldard, R A
Lieut H D Saward, 2nd R Scots
Lieut M Henderson, 2nd R Scots
Lieut F S Wodehouse, I Army
Lieut A C Palmer, I Army
Lieut J R Boothby, d R Scots
Lieut H Warneford, Middle Regt
Lieut R E Toker, I Army
2nd Lt C Bridger, R Sussex Regt
2nd Lt T S Riddell-Webste Scottish Regt
2nd Lt A C Bridges, N Stafford
2nd Lt G W Clark, 2nd R Scots
2nd Lt G D Jeatran, Dorset Regt
Wife of Col E W N Pedder and child 13th Hussars
Sister of Lieut D J B Mc Mohern, Gloster Regt
Widow of Capt J Dauneey and 2 infants Dorset Rgt
Rev J C Matthew, Eccl Dept
Wife of Maj Waddicombe, and child J A

THE death is announced, at the age of eighty-four, of Mr. James Lake, who was almost the last surviving member of Miss Florence Nightingale's Crimean nursing staff. He fought in the Indian Mutiny and the North West Indian Frontier campaigns,

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE following are the points of a paper on the above subject by Mr. Spring, Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Madras Port Trust, to which we draw attention in our to-day's editorial columns :—

(a) Indian industrialism can never develop on a scale adequate for the needs of the country unless and until it can develop under the superintendence of qualified Indians.

(b) How excellent soever may be the common workmen, they can never work successfully in large numbers unless guided and organized by suitably educated leaders.

(c) These leaders must be Indians, if industrialism is to extend on a scale adequate for the needs of India—that is, on a scale adequate appreciably to raise the wealth of the individuals composing the Indian population ; for it would practically be impossible to employ Europeans, Americans or Japanese in anything like sufficient numbers.

(d) But the Indian Educational Department is making no effort, on anything like an adequate scale, to give an education, suitable to the end in view, to young Indians of the better class, or to place it in their way.

(e) Educated Indians as a class despise and avoid education on industrial lines, preferring the literary education which leads to Government employment.

(f) But in the hope of removing this prejudice, Government ought to recognize a three dimensional education as being at least quite as good as—I claim greatly better than—a two-dimensional education for equipping a man for its employment in almost any capacity.

(g) It cannot be expected that the few young Indians who possess a latent talent for industrialism will ever find themselves, unless a very large number of them pass through a three-dimensional education.

(h) The average English educationalist can scarcely be expected to know, without special study of an unfamiliar subject, how to set about devising an educational course, on three-dimensional lines, suitable for the present needs of the country. But there are men who do know, and they can be found by going the right way about it.

(i) The wealthy native of India, who now either hoards his money, or lends it on usury, or invests it in Government paper, or employs it in the mere merchandize of articles produced in Europe, will not invest in indigenous industrial enterprise until he feels pretty sure that he can engage men, in considerable numbers, who not only know more than he does about the underlying principles of the intended industry, but have acquainted themselves with its practical operations, and give evidence of the possession of qualities necessary for the guidance of large masses of inferior labour.

(j) But at present he knows that such men are practically not obtainable, or at least that if he gets one and loses him his enterprise may fall before he gets another, whereas in Europe they are obtainable in thousands.

(k) Finally, if a man is to be a trusted captain of industry, he absolutely must be straight, and must subordinate all other interests to those of his employer. Here, again, is a problem for the educationalist, but of a different character.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 16.

Rain has resulted from the unsettled conditions in the central parts of the country. The chief amounts recorded are—Pachmarhi, half an inch ; Saugor and Jubbulpore, quarter ; Sutna and Allahabad, one-tenth. The region of rainfall is likely to move somewhat eastwards to-day and light rain may fall in Behar and neighbourhood. A slight disturbance is approaching north-west India from Persia and some rain is probable in Baluchistan in a day or two. Unsettled weather continues on south-east of the Bay and three-quarters of an inch of rain fell at Rangoon yesterday. The temperature distribution is somewhat irregular. The mean temperature was higher than usual yesterday in parts of the United Provinces, Behar and the west of the Central Provinces.

The forecast.—Gives light rain as probable in Behar and the neighbouring districts.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Panjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature has risen and is everywhere high; the minimum is normal.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 0·16 inch of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at this station but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Agra but has increased and is now generally above the average at the other stations. Owing to the rainfall and cloud, temperature has fallen and is in defect during the day but has risen and is in excess at night in the southern districts; over the rest of the division, however, day temperature has risen and is now generally higher than usual while night temperature has fallen and is now normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the maximum in Lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West —Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded in west Central India but are clear over the rest of the division. The air contains the average amount of moisture in west Central India but is generally drier than usual elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor records 0·24 inch of rain and Jubbulpore 0·21 inch. Skies remain heavily clouded in the extreme north-eastern districts but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect in the southern half of the division but has increased and is now in excess in the northern half. Maximum temperature is generally normal but the minimum remains high at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only very lightly clouded. The air continues damper than usual at Bombay but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal in Hyderabad and in defect in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature is generally normal.

General Remarks.—The area of relatively low pressure has advanced slightly eastwards and is shown to-day over the western districts of the Central Provinces. It has caused light showers in the north-east Central Provinces and the south United Provinces. In these areas skies remain generally heavily clouded.

Bushire reports a considerable fall of pressure which is now nearly ¼ of an inch in defect. Skies are heavily overcast there and weather is disturbed.

A few showers may again occur in east Central Provinces and the south United Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

EYES TREATED AT TWO HOSPITALS

For Over a Year, but Baby Girl Grew Worse—Mother Followed Friendly Advice and There Has Been No Return of Disease for Three Years.

ONE BOX OF CUTICURA MADE PERMANENT CURE

"When my little girl was a few months old, her eyes began to get sore. Thinking it was from her teeth, I was

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—A certain school of politicians at Home proclaims in season and out of season that there is no real unrest in Bengal. The trouble such as it is, we are told, is of a passing character, and those of us who are in a position to speak with authority of the aims of the agitators are set down as fools, where we are not described as knaves. The "Friends of India" in the House of Commons do their fellow-countrymen a distinct disservice, when they seek to discount the widespread character of a conspiracy which is avowedly directed against British authority in India. No useful purpose can be served by describing the situation in language of exaggeration. At the same time it is the height of folly to ignore portents which stare one in the face. The hour has come for plain speaking, and for the authorities to take their courage in both hands. They owe it as a duty to the British community in Bengal to track the conspirators to their lairs, and to make a signal example of those who preach sedition, and of those others who resort to the methods of anarchists. Any policy which stops short of a resolute vindication of the law, and of the adequate protection of the person and of property, is a direct incitement to the assassin to persist in his career of bloodshed. We say without hesitation, and with a full realisation of our responsibility in the matter, that their can be no middle course. The time for temporising has passed. The Government of Bengal is charged with the task of maintaining order. Let it do so regardless of House of Commons criticism of its methods.

Are we taking too much for granted when we remark that the murder of Babu Ashutosh Biswas will be reprobated by every right thinking Indian? Biswas was shot down outside the Court of Moulvie Abdul Huq. What had he done to deserve a violent death? He was a Government official and as one of the Public Prosecutors he was called upon to help in the prosecution of the men implicated in the Alipore bomb outrage. Biswas has fallen a victim to duty, and unless the authorities are anxious that executive officials should be deterred from doing their duty fearlessly, they will make it their special business to lay hands upon the murderer's colleagues and associates. When we recall the list of assassinations and the attempts at assassination we are tempted to ask ourselves whether the Government of Bengal really appreciates the gravity of the outlook. It will be remembered that four attempts were made upon the life of Sir Andrew Fraser; that Mr. Allen was shot at and seriously wounded at Goalundo; Mrs and Miss Kennedy were killed by a bomb at Mozufferpore; and that Babu Nundo Lal Banerji was shot dead in Calcutta. In addition, Mr. J. H. Hicksinbotham was dangerously wounded at Kooshtea, and Mr. Campsie of the Kankinara Jute Mills was seriously injured by a bomb which was flung at him. Men in various walks in life therefore have been marked down for destruction by the group of anarchists, and the murder of Biswas is proof that the attempt upon their lives is merely a question of convenience and of opportunity.

We do not deny that the authorities in their endeavour to get at the root of the mischief are confronted with difficulties of no mean order. But a Government possesses or it should possess enormous resources, and it should not be beyond its power to throw a searchlight upon certain dark spots. It is quite possible that we shall be assured that the assailant of Biswas is insane, and that his crime has no bearing upon politics. The public before it accepts this story, however, will demand very definite proof, and we have a shrewd suspicion that no amount of official sophistry will deceive the intelligent man. Sir Edward Baker has a reputatin for determination and fearlessness. It is not so long ago since he warned the disaffected that if the powers which he enjoys at present proved too weak to suppress the conspiracy, he would ask to be given further powers. We cannot say, of course, what view is taken in official circles of the murder of Biswas, but we do know that it has given rise to a feeling of apprehension in commercial and in other quarters in Calcutta. Any show of weakness at this juncture will embolden the conspirators. The attempt to undermine our rule must be dealt with some day, and the authorities may just as well move first as last. They will receive the countenance and support of every European, and we make bold to say that their determination to suppress disorder will meet with the approval of the vast majority of our kinsmen at Home.

RISING SUN AND CRECENT MOON.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—There is little love between the Japanese and the Turks. Later perhaps there will be less, when the inwardness of the great forces of mutually hostile nationalism and religion are better understood. We hear from Constantinople that the failure of the Japanese Diet to sent a message of congratulation to the Turkish Parliament on the occasion of its meeting on December 17, has caused much surprise and speculation there, for every great legislature in the world sent messages of cordial sympathy—the Russian Duma sent three separate messages. All the nations too expected Japan to sympathise;—all the nations save one, and by a queer chance that one exception is Japan herself. In most of the appreciations of the Turkish revolution which have been so far written in Europe a parallel is drawn between the Japanese Revolution of 1868 and the Turkish of 1908. The most notable appreciation of the kind which has yet appeared in Europe is from the pen of Baron von der Goltz, a Prussian officer, who served seven years at the headquarters of the Turkish Army, and his knewledge of Turkey is held to be perhaps as profound as is Sir Robert Hart's knowledge of China or Professor Basil Hall Chamberlain's knowledge of Japan.

In the article, which appears in the January number of the "Deutsche Rundschau," Baron von der Goltz is greatly struck by the similarity between the Japanese Revolution of 1868 and the present Turkish Revolution, the only difference between the two being he thinks, in the outward form of their accomplishment. He also regards the great change which was made in Turkey on July 24, 1908, as the latest link in the chain of remarkable political movements that have been agitating the whole Asiatic world for the past four decades and begin with the awakening of Japan. In Japan, says in effect Baron von der Goltz, we saw a mediæval feudalism suddenly altered on modern lines, and in Turkey we see a despotism become a constitutional monarchy. In both cases the change is so radical that the rest of the world finds that it is like having to deal with an entirely new State. The Baron goes on to say that an important difference between the two movements consists in the fact that the Japanese Revolution was directed against the White Race, while the Turkish Revolution is in favour of the White Race.

No reason has yet been given for Tokio's silence on the success of a movement that would not perhaps have succeeded had there not been a Japanese Revolution forty years ago and a Russo-Japanese war four years ago. One would imagine that clever diplomatists like the Japanese would not lose such a good opportunity of making friends with a people who might yet be their allies against Russia. One of the reasons for Japan's silence is that several times in the past she sounded the Sublime Porte with regard to the possibility of sending a diplomatic representative to Constantinople, and that on all these occasions the Turks manifested towards the Japanese Envoys a certain amount of hauteur. To the Japanese they did not seem to behave with all the respect that a people who had won Tsushima and Mukden had a right to deserve, and they flatly refused to let the Japanese open an Embassy or Legation in Constantinople on the same terms as the other nations. "We shall be glad to welcome a Japanese mission here," said the Grand Vizier to one of the Japanese agents, "but your Consuls will enjoy no extra territorial powers." In other words Japan was to rank lower than Spain, Portugal, Holland, Denmark and Greece. Japanese subjects would have to depend on the "justice" of Turkish Courts, while Salonica Jews with Spanish passports (which seem as easy to get in Turkey as in Shanghai) could demand foreign protection. The idea was intolerable, so that despite the value which an understanding with Turkey would prove to Japan before and during the Manchurian war, the Japanese declined to come to any understanding on the lines indicated and finally dropped all communication with the Sublime Porte in something like a huff. But there is more than lies on the surface in the instinctive sense of mutual aversion which causes Japan and Turkey to eye each other unsympathetically from afar.

THE COUNTERVAILING COTTON DUTIES.

THE "PIONEER":—At the last meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy asked a question regarding the countervailing duties upon cotton-goods manufactured in India. It suggested that in view of the present depression in the industry the Government should suspend the impost "especially when it is not wanted for revenue purposes." The official reply was, of course, that the depression could not be attributed to the excise duties, and that no hope could be held out for their suspension. The reply might have been fortified by a reference to the statement made by the late Finance Member in the Budget debate of the 27th March, 1908. The position, then, was clearly explained, and it is practically the same at the present time—with this exception, that in 1908 Mr. Baker had an estimated surplus of £235,000 in hand and framed his Budget for 1908-9 for another surplus of £571,500, whereas Sir G. F. Wilson has now to face a deficit amounting probably to two millions sterling. The Finance Member last year said it seemed to be certain that if Parliament were approached with a request for the abolition of the excise duties, the reply would be that this could be permitted if the import duties on cotton goods were simultaneously removed. As the latter yielded 150¾ lakhs and the former 32¼ lakhs, the total loss of revenue involved would be close upon 1¼ millions sterling. It was added:—"It would be quite indefensible to retain our general import tariff, if we exempt from it the largest and most important staple of import. If the cotton duties were abolished, it would be impossible for long to maintain the import duties on other goods—putting aside the articles subject to a special tariff—amounting approximately to three crores. The proposal would therefore lead us by rapid stages to a total loss of revenue of over 4¼ crores per annum, and would place us in a position of extreme embarrassment." Figures were also quoted to prove that in practice the excise duties had not checked the development of Indian mills. From 1896, when the duties were imposed, to 1906-7 the out-turn of woven goods in those mills had increased from 81 million to 165 million pounds, or by 103 per cent, whereas the output of yarns, on which there was no duty, had risen by only 56 per cent. We have probably not heard the last of this question of the excise duties, but it is obvious that in the present state of Indian finance their suspension, much less complete abolition, is impossible. The battle of the duties was fought out in 1896, and was lost so far as India was concerned; Lancashire is never likely to forego the advantage which she gained on that occasion. The duty of 3½ per cent is not very high, and if the Swadeshi movement justifies its existence of temporary depression in the Indian cotton industry should rapidly pass away.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 17th February.

731 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class-firing on the following days:—

Thursday the 18th.
Friday the 19th.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

732 Extract from Brigade Orders dated 15th Feb. 1909, is published for information:—

No. 244. Volunteers. Proficiency.—The undermentioned Officers, N. C. Officers and Volunteers passed an examination for Proficiency Certificates held at Santa Cruz on the 6th February 1909:—

Captain A. S. A. Westropp.
Lieut. P. B. Haigh.
Lieut. A. Forbes.
2nd Lt. H. F. P. Heafson.
Corpl. N. G. Hunt.
Lce Corpl. A. S. Daly.
Sergt. J. Clarke.
Sergt. G. Edic.
Vol. W. Alfrey.
} Bo. Vol. Rifles.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B, V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th February.

565 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

6" B.L.C. Gun and Battery Drill for the Gatacre Cup Teams, at Mahaluxmi Fort, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

566 PRACTICE.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire their Elementary Practice from the 6" B. L. C. Gun at Mahaluxmi on Sunday the 21st instant at 10 a.m.

Dress, Khaki and Helmets.

It is requested that as many men as possible will turn out for next Saturday so as to enable them to learn their positions for firing on the following day (Sunday).

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

ANOTHER crusade is to be organised against the wood pigeon in Mid-Devon. The birds are reported to be more plentiful than ever, and great damage is done by them to the clover and green crops at this time of the year.

THE King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. John Hugh Granville Randolph, M.A., vicar of St. Mark's, Portsea, to be Bishop Suffragan of Guildford. The new Suffragan Bishop was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. His first curacy was at Margate, from 1890 to 1893. He became vicar of All Saints', Westbrook, Margate, in 1894, and of St. Mark's, Portsea, in 1901,

THE NATIVE PRESS.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

The "Rast Goftar":—At the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Hon Mr. Dadabhoy put a pertinent inquiry about the late resolution of Government on the separation of judicial and executive functions. The reply of Sir Harvey Adamson was not encouraging, as it shows that the question is not yet supposed to have passed the stage of preliminary deliberation, and may even be shelved if the replies from the authorities consulted are not reassuring. If the reform is tried at the present juncture as a tentative measure in one of the Provinces, it cannot be said that the experiment was risked without mature consideration, which is due to a question of such far-reaching importance. When Bengal was lately chosen for the adoption of the measure as a trial we may take it that an undertaking was given after the pros and cons were properly weighed. It is difficult to probe the considerations which have swayed government's decision to refer the subject back for official opinion. It has already been discussed thread-bare over a period of several years, and we do not think that the opinions now solicited would throw greater side-light unless it is presumed that some developments have latterly intervened which were conspicuous by their absence in the original discussions. The Report of the Decentralization Committee might elucidate the subject further and prepare us for revelations. The selection of Bengal for a first trial has a few points in its favour as well as some against it. The political complexion of the Province might possibly have influenced the abandonment of the measure, but its selection was best adapted for practical purposes to watch the operations of the experiment in the most unruly part of the Continent.

THE LAST WORD OF THE ACCUSED.

The "Parsi":—Mr. Justice Beaman made a rather important rulling in a case he was trying this week with regard to the custom of denying the accused the last word, if in cross-examining witnesses for the prosecution, he put in fresh documents. It will be remembered that this custom caused some comment in the Tilak case; it is not probable that any difference could have been made to the Judge's summing up, but it is far from unlikely that the cavalier brushing aside by the prosecuting counsel of the arguments for the defence, made a considerable difference in the attitude of the jury towards the tremendous effort that the accused put forth in justification of his conduct. Mr. Justice Beaman has laid it down that as a general rule the prisoner's chances should not be lessened by denying him the last word, and that even the Judge is hardly in a position to decide whether the matter introduced is of such importance as to need further criticism and explanation on behalf of the prosecution. This, no doubt, gives considerable latitude to the accused, who may in some cases be able to put forward some plea capable of explanation by the prosecution, but effective with the jury in the absence of that explanation. It is, of course, an essential characteristic of British justice that the prisoner should have every chance; but that it is possible to carry the principle too far is seen in American courts, where the law enters the contest bound and gagged against an accused with perfect freedom of action. However, Mr. Justice Beaman's ruling is unlikely to put justice in any great danger, and it is an elementary principle that a man should be allowed to reply to all charges. The summing up of a competent Judge is quite sufficient to correct a tendency to weakness on the part of the jury.

ANARCHISTS REDIVIVUS.

The "Rast Goftar":—Anarchist activity in Bengal gives excruciating evidence of a recrudescence just when the country is gravitating to the piping time of peace. The promise of reforms has been discharged with a care bordering upon a religious undertaking. It imposes a counter obligation upon the people to observe their part of the pledge with a similar conscientiousness. The ways of the anarchists, it is true, are not those of the whole of India. It bears as little sympathy for their murderous doctrines as Government or any sensible individual does. If, however, public opinion cannot assert its moral influence on an infinitessimal minority, they must allow the law to take its course and relegate to those who are responsible for peace the duties which they cannot themselves discharge. If every fresh incidence of anarchist crime is a reason for furnishing the armoury of law with an additional weapon, the public without waiting for the Government to excuse itself for providing itself with such a weapon, may spontaneously press for the adoption of the most violent measures for its suppression. The foul murder of the Public Prosecutor of Alipore excites sympathy for the victim. He has been singled out for murder for occupying a position under Government in which he could have been a special terror to the propagandists of anarchy. The crime will bring it home to the Bangalis that anarchism is not a terror for Government only, but for society at large and the public in general. The country's demand for a greater share in the administration is equivalent to a claim that the principal state offices should be filled up by Indians. The Anarchists' pent-up hatred for law and constitution must find its vent in the long run on the people themselves. The sooner the Bengalis realise this danger, the better for them and for the country.

The "Indian Spectator":—Biswas, the Public Prosecutor, is shot, and one more Bengali has paid with his life the penalty for serving his Government with loyal enthusiasm in its endeavours to cope with the anarchist movement. The Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor must have scratched their heads briskly and vigorously on receipt of the news. This murder means that the notification of certain Samitis as unlawful has by no means disarmed the anarchists. It may be one step in the direction of arresting the spread of the anarchist movement in future. It was, we believe, an obvious and necessary step in suppressing at least a spirit of revolt. How the anarchist movement is worked is a mystery, and what effect the suppression of the Samitis will have upon that movement remains to be seen. The Samitis are said to have numbered thousands of followers. All these could not have been trusted with the secrets of the necessarily few who, if any, could conceive daring plots and execute them with a supreme indifference to life. The relation suspected of these few to the Samitis has yet to be demonstrated. Even the open behaviour of some of the Samitis was objectionable, and their suppression cannot be treated as a grievance, and no leaders of public opinion in Bengal seem to have condemned it as such. The active and determined workers in the cause of anarchism must be few, and perhaps the suppression of the Samitis will have little effect on them, though the future of peace has, perhaps, been safeguarded by the measure. Biswas is said to have received threatening letters, but he does not seem to have taken any special care to protect his person.

LORD MORLEY'S REFORM SCHEME.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The President of the Amritsar Conference of the All-India Moslem League has submitted on behalf of that body an elaborate representation as to the expediency of an exclusive Mahomedan electorate to represent Mahomedan interests. No doubt from the standpoint of the League it is deemed the right and proper thing to demand such an electorate. But as we have already stated in these columns our Mahomedan friends are easily carried away by the momentary interests of the present while grievously giving the gobye to those permanent interests of the future—interests which when properly conserved must lead to that solidarity and unity which are the foundations of a real Indian nation. We, therefore, regret their political shortsightedness, even when they have such an enlightened and ardent advocate as Mr. Syed Imam Ali for whose capacity and ability to lead we have great respect. If he and the other Mahomedan friends of enlightenment and culture would only reflect awhile on the "principle" of representation which Lord Morley has laid down in his Reform Despatch, they will at once recognise the errors they have made in their demand for an exclusive or sectional electorate. We are, however, deeply convinced that a three years' operation of the reform scheme will soon open their eyes. They would see with a wider and more unerring vision the error of their present agitation.

INDIANS IN ENGLISH CLUBS.

The "Indian Spectator":—We are not prepared to admit that the colour barrier which excludes Indians from English clubs is, as a matter of fact, "unworthy of the British spirit." Perhaps it ought to be so, but if we may derive an idea of the actual Anglo-Saxon spirit from the treatment of the coloured races in America and in the British Colonies, we doubt if anything unworthy of that spirit is seen in India. The Pope who expected that the Angles would be akin to angels lived before the days of Henry VIII. Among Indians the religion bar being stronger than the colour bar, and clubs being rare and of recent introduction, we have no means of judging whether a similar spirit of exclusiveness would not be betrayed in parallel circumstances. It is more than probable that the Indian spirit would generally show itself to be as "selfregarding" as the British spirit. Mr. Lees-Smith is careful to mention that Indians are excluded from the chief clubs. There are European clubs which admit select Indians, and this shows that the prejudice is not entirely one of colour, and that it is sometimes overcome. Perhaps if the Professor inquires in what circumstances the minor clubs admit a small number of chosen Indians, he may arrive at some instructive conclusions regarding the exclusion from the chief clubs which he notices. As the English proverb says, walls have ears, and one reason why Indians are not admitted into English clubs may be that Indians are not deaf and a mixed club restricts freedom of speech. A free exchange of thoughts on common interests must be a valued convenience in a meeting place of exiles in a foreign land. There must be a sort of political freemasonry in a society situated as European society is in India.

PARSI SISTERS OF MERCY.

The "Parsi":—We hardly know of any more benevolent and philanthropic work accomplished in the Parsi community than that which a handful of educated Parsi ladies, who have organised themselves into bands of Sisters of Mercy, under the name of the Zoroastrian Female Association, can show. Their mission is for the uplifting of the poor of their community, which is being carried on with such enthusiasm, devotion and zeal that the work of these Parsi Sisters of Mercy should be held out as a shining example to our men of what women can do. They visit the slums, guide and help the poor and make their lives happier and better; they find relief for the sick and the distressed by providing them with free medical treatment and by sending them to the hills, when convalescent; they teach the girls sewing, knitting and such other work, find occupation for the unemployed, and provide food for half-famished children who are besides given a treat once in a year. It is, indeed, impossible to speak too highly of the work of this Association, the more so as it works on slender funds and with little help from the well-to-do of the community. Its annual report shows that not more than a sum of Rs. 2,226 was subscribed towards its general funds during the past year. The scope of its benevolent work can be greatly extended with more funds at its disposal. Here is an institution of which the community ought to be proud and to which it should give its whole-hearted support.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The "Indu Prakash":—We beg to be excused for characterizing the scheme of medical education proposed by the Bombay Government as hasty and unsound. With due deference to the high abilities of the Bombay Government and the sincere and deep interest which its present Head has evinced in the sacred cause of education in this Presidency, we say frankly that we are unable to express ourselves in favour of any aspect of the new Medical Scheme which the Government of Bombay have proposed in their letter addressed to the local University and attached to the report of the Committee specially appointed to make inquiries and suggestions in this matter. Let us note the genesis of this committee. When the University instituted the M. B.B.S. Degree with P.E. as the Entrance test it resolved to retain the present L.M. & S. till Government made arrangements to grant a diploma for lesser qualifications than the M. B. B. S. The Report has not been published as yet but from that part of it which has appeared in the press (it may be stated here that the Report was laid on the table in the meeting of the local Legislative Council on Friday last in reply to one of Hon. Mr. Setalvad's questions) and to it is attached the new Government scheme which we have no hesitation in condemning as conceived in haste and without duly weighing the various "pros" and "cons" involved. Government outherod herod and go very much further in their scheme. They wish to take away the University's jurisdiction over the M. B. B. S. course and thus in fact to monopolize the powers of controlling Medical education in this Presidency almost in its entirety.

The "Gujerati":—The letter addressed by the Bombay Government to the local University proposes to effect such redical changes in the scope of medical examinations and the method and manner of holding them that it has taken good many people by surprise. The contents of the first letter dealing with the curriculum in Arts are being anxiously discussed in many quarters and the second communication, which is less dictatorial in tone than its predecessor, will be discussed no less eagerly in educated circles. The ostensible reason alleged for the proposed changes is the desire of the Government to insist on certain qualifications for certain classes of medical employment, as is the case in many other countries. "The Government" it is observed, "are, therefore, of opium that the time has arrived for them to control the "general" competence of the medical profession, leaving it to the University to grant specialists' degrees." This conclusion seems to us to be a clear instance of "non-sequitur." Even now medical education is largely controlled by the Government and whatever changes the Government wish to carry out can be pressed by them upon the University. The letter does not explain why the examination for the L. M. and S. degree, now held by the University, should be transferred to a Board consisting of the Surgeon General, as President, six nominees selected by the Government, four by the University, one by the Bombay Medical Union and one more by the Bombay Medical and Physical Society. The successful candidates will not be entitled to obtain a degree as hitherto but only a diploma. The general standard of education for candidates for the diploma, as also for those who wish to appear afterwards for the special Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Public Health with Honours, will be the Previous Examination. The diploma is proposed to be styled "Licentiate of the Grant Medical College" or L.G.M.C. The course of studies prescribed for this class of students will be the same as is now exacted by the University for the L. M. & S. examination. We, therefore, do not understand why this examination is to be withdrawn from the scope of the duties of the University and transferred to a special Board,

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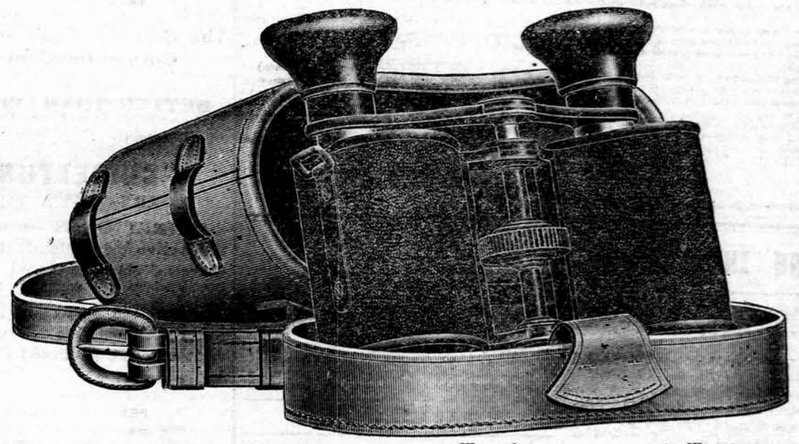

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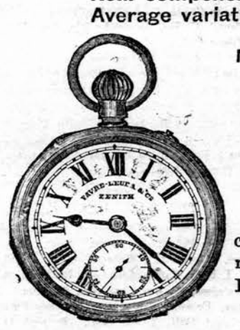

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LATING TO THE AGA AN'S PROPERTY.

Before Mr. Justice Russel.

AGA SHUMSOODIN SHAH vs. AGA COOCHIK SHAH AND OTHERS.

And

AGA SHUMSOODIN SHAH vs. MALIK TAZ BEGUM.

For the Plaintiff :—Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Fyne and Co.

For the Defendants :—No appearance.

In the first suit, the plaintiff sought to eject the defendant, his wife, and two children from the premises in Love Lane.

The plaintiff stated, that he acquired the bungalow under a conveyance from H. H. the Aga Khan the third (the present one) in 1901. It was first acquired by Mahomed Husen Husani, Aga Khan I. The first defendant was a son of that Aga Khan. He was a boy at the time of the Aga's death in 1881. He lived in a portion of the premises with the leave and licence of the Aga, who also provided food and other advantages for him, as he did for his other children by way of bounty. This bounty did not confer any legal rights on the recipients of it. The Aga left 3 widows, 3 sons, and 3 daughters. This Love Lane property came into the hands of the Aga's eldest son, Ali Shah, who succeeded his father as the Imam of the Shah Imami Ismailis. Ali Shah treated it as one for his own exclusive use, and absolutely as his own property, until his death in 1885. During the life of Ali Shah, Aga Khan II, he continued his bounties about providing residence, food, and other advantages to the first defendant, who was the son of a predeceased son of Aga Khan I. On the death of Aga Khan II, the present Aga Khan III succeeded him. During the latter's minority, his mother, Lady Ali Shah, took possession of the property left by her husband, and managed it with regard to allowing the other members of the family to reside in the properties, with her leave and license and providing food and other advantages, on the same principles as the preceding Aga Khans, till the present Aga Khan attained majority in 1893. Down to 1901 the present Aga Khan was in exclusive ownership, among others, of the Love Lane property. On 11th September 1901, this property was conveyed by the present Aga Khan to the plaintiff, as administrator of Aga Jangi Shah's estate. In 1904, divers claims were set up by the first defendant against him ; who instigated Haji Bibi, his sister, to file suit No. 729 of 1905, against the present Aga. The claim was determined in the plaintiff's favour.

The defendants may be decreed to deliver up possession ; to vacate the bungalow forthwith ; and to pay costs.

Decree was passed against the defendants in these terms, and defendants Nos. 1 and 2 were ordered to pay costs.

In the second suit, Aga Shamshudinshah sued Malik Taz Begam, (widow of Zain-al-Abedin, son of Jangi Shah), and her daughter, for similar reliefs, under similar circumstances. Decree was passed against the two defendants with costs ; they were ordered to vacate and give up possession of the premises. The defendants were not present in Court.

THE SOUTH INDIAN MINING SYNDICATE.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

A. BLASCHECK AND CO. vs. CHARLES J. GREENGRASS.

For the Plaintiff :—Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.

For the Defendant :—No appearance.

The plaintiffs are merchants of Bombay. The defendant, of Bangalore, Manganese miner, trades in the name of the South Indian Mining Syndicate. The plaintiffs asked for a decree for Rs. 12,130, with interest and costs, from 28th June 1907.

The plaintiffs consigned per s. s. "Baluchistan" and s. s. "Culna," two consignments of manganese ore of 342 tons and 75 tons, respectively the samples having been warranted to contain from 40 to 50 per cent of manganese. At the rate of 6 annas and 6 pies per cent per ton, they made an advance of 75 per cent on the calculated price, and paid to the defendant Rs. 5,021 on that basis. Subsequent analysis in Bombay and in Europe showed, that the manganese was not of the quality warranted, the results yielded being from 21.4 to 29.52 only. The ore was sold in Antwerp, to which it had been consigned. The defendant repeatedly promised to come down to Bombay to settle the matter ; but he failed to do so. The consignments having been found not to come up to the standard of the original samples, they were treated as the defendant's.

Evidence was recorded, and decree was passed for the plaintiffs at prayed for.

GOODS INDENTED FROM AUSTRIA.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

E. DITMAS, BRUMNUR BROTHERS VS. SATRAJI BHIRAJI.

For the Plaintiffs:—Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs Thakordas and Co.

For the Defendant:—No appearance.

The suit was brought in respect of goods indented from Austria.

Glass bangles and other goods were indented through the plaintiffs ; the defendants signed promissory-notes for one consignment for £826, and for £270, for another. Since the filing of the suit, they paid Rs. 3,800.

Decree for Rs. 12,420 and for Rs. 4,064, after deducting the Rs. 3,800 paid, was passed for plaintiffs with interest and costs.

SUIT BY THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK VS. GOOLAM HUSAIN MOOSAJI AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiffs :—Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira, and Divan.

For the third Defendant:—The Hon. Mr. Strangman.

First two Defendants:—No appearance.

Mr. Lowndes asked for the usual mortgage decree The Bank advanced in December 1907 one lakh of rupees, with 12 per cent, interest per year. The defendants passed promissory notes jointly and severally. The first defendant deposited the title deeds of his property by way of equitable mortgage. Out of the one lakh, Rs. 40,000 were paid. On 31st December 1908 Rs. 68,636 were due; for which, the usual mortgage decree, with interest and costs, was passed for the plaintiffs.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TRANSFER OF A KHATA.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

CHENBASAPPA VS. ISRANGAPPA AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff-appellant :—Mr. Weldon with Mr. Kelkar.

For the Defendant-respondent, Mr. N. V. Gokhale.

Plaintiff sued the defendants to set the khata of certain property transferred to him. His allegation was that he purchased a certain property from the defendants under a deed of sale and that he was in enjoyment of it as owner since the date of purchase and that he was therefore entitled to have the khata of that property transferred to him. Defendants on the other hand contended that the property did not belong to the plaintiff and that there was no sale of any sort, but there was only a mortgage. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Muddebihal, who rejected plaintiff's claim with costs. In appeal the District Judge of Bijapur confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decree and appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that this case was indistinguishable from that reported in Bombay I. L. page 761, Nawalbai versus Sivabai, and that facts have been proved which would invalidate the document upon which plaintiff relies as a sale deed but upon those facts he would be entitled to enforce it as a mortgage. Their Lordships then said it would be right to give the appellant's pleader time to communicate with his client to see if he would be prepared to take declaration that he is entitled to mutation of name as mortgage on his undertaking to hold the property now in his possession as mortgagee and with rights and liabilities of a mortgagee.

The case was therefore adjourned for two weeks,

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN CUTLERS.

SULLEMAN ABBA, a Mahomedan cutlery merchant, was charged by Dada Hussein, also a dealer in cutlery, with cheating. Mr. Lang, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, Solicitors, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Reuben Solomon, Pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant's story was that as the accused owed him money and did not pay, he refused to have any further dealings with him last October. The accused, however, prevailed upon him to give him goods of the value of Rs 1,926 on his promising to pay him in cash as soon as he got V. P. P. or hundis from up-country. Again, in November, the accused obtained from him goods worth Rs. 1,814 on similar representations. On the 9th December, the accused obtained, through the complainant, a loan of Rs. 500 from one Usman Haji Abu on his promising to return the money the next day. The accused was, however, not to be seen the following day and on the 13th became an insolvent. Evidence was called by the prosecution to show that the goods were sold in Bombay to Marwari merchants at a price lower than the cost-price.

Mr. Solomon, for the defence, contended that the fact of selling goods in Bombay did not show any dishonest intention. The goods were sold at bazaar price, which was in some instances less than the original price. He submitted that the mere fact of taking money and not returning it on the promised day did not show dishonest or fraudulent intention. He cited the case of Empress vs. Fazul, Bombay unreported Criminal Case. 312, also Queen vs Hiraman, reported in 5, Weekly Reporter, Criminal, 5, and Jetharam vs Munraj, an unreported case of the Calcutta High Court, in support of his contention.

The Magistrate discharged the accused.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, the case on which Mr. Nasservanji N. Anklesaria, barrister-at-Law, charged Mr. Rustumji Jamshedji Ginwalla and two others with detaining and refusing to deliver a postal letter was again called on for hearing. The parties having come to a settlement and the complainant having declared to lead evidence the Magistrate ordered the accused to be discharged.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

BEFORE Messrs. F. R. Joshi (Chairman) and R. H. S. Isaacs.

Their Worships disposed of 32 cases yesterday. The majority of the accused were hawkers and ghariwallas, who were arrested while exposing their articles for sale so as to cause obstruction to the public, and plying for hire off their stands respectively.

Before the same Bench, one George Melvin (35) was charged with being drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner. It appeared from the evidence that on Monday last the accused went to the shop of Mr. Shamuldas Shamji, a cloth merchant, who distributes "puris" or sweet bread every day to the poor. The accused asked for "puris" which were given to him, but he behaved in a disorderly manner saying they were oil "puris" and that he wanted "ghee" "puris." He then struck the complainant's servant.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

GIRGAUM.

BEFORE Dr. A. D. Mody (Chairman) and Mr. J. M. Framji Patell.

The Girgaum Bench disposed of 44 cases yesterday, seven of which were against bullock-cart drivers. These were charged with ill-treating their animals and the majority of them were convicted and sentenced,

DADAR.

BEFORE Sir V. D. Thackersey and Mr. M. H. Lalji.

Their Worships disposed of 21 cases, including one in which Munchershaw Pesikaka, a horse-trainer, was charged with driving a vehicle in such a way as to endanger the safety of the public. It appeared from the evidence that on the 8th February last, while the accused was driving from Dadar to Mahim he drove very fast and the vehicle knocked down one Damoder Gangaram who was cycling along the road. Damoder sustained some injuries. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston (President), Capt. S. G. D. Andrews (Marine Superintendent of the P. and O. Co.) and Capt. David Rees Stephens.

THE GROUNDING OF THE SATRANJI.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, the Marine Court of Inquiry, re-assembled to inquire into the circumstances attending the grounding of the s. s. "Satranji" at a place called "Santaram Point" near Marmagoa on the 23rd January last. Captain George Mair, master of the s. s. "Anchenblua" and Captain Morrison, master of the s.s. "Africa" acted as assessors. Mr. E. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government. Mr. Cohen, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Tenant, of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, appeared for Moosa Haji Fakira, master of the steamer. Mr. Weldon, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs Smetham Byrne and Company, Solicitors, appeared for Ismail Kassam, the Chief Officer.

Mr. Moosa Haji Fakira, Captain of the steamer, was further examined yesterday. He said that he did not lay the courses down on the chart before he changed his course N. W. by N. It was not usual on coasting trips to put down the course on the chart on each voyage once experience had been gained. It was at 9-25 a.m. and not at 8-40 that the ship got off the reef.

Some other witnesses having been examined, further inquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY REPORT.

At the Convocation of the Bombay University yesterday, the Registrar, by direction of the Syndicate, submitted a report on the principal results of the University Examinations, endowments to the University, and the more important academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—At this Examination there were 3,604 candidates. The Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, and Karachi. Of the successful candidates, 830 were Hindus, 150 Parsis, 61 Goanese and Native Christians, 45 Mahomedans, 41 Europeans and Eurasians, and 16 Jews. 53 of the successful candidates were females.

Previous Examination.—At this Examination there were 1,356 candidates. Of the successful candidates, 504 were Hindus, 100 Parsis, 24 Mahomedans, 22 Goanese and Native Christians, 3 Europeans and Eurasians, and 6 Jews. 9 passed in the First Class, and 131 in the Second Class. 14 of the successful candidates were females

Examination for the degree of B. A.—At this examination there were 524 candidates. Of the successful candidates 258 were Hindus, 67 Parsis, 14 Mahomedans, 8 Goanese and Native Christians, and 3 Jews. 11 passed in the First Class and 114 in the Second Class. 6 of the successful candidates were females.

Examination for the degree of B. Sc.—There were 20 candidates,of whom 16 passed the Examination. 12 were Hindus, 3 were Parsis, and 1 was a Mahomedan.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages. —There were 31 candidates of whom 16 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the First Class, and 6 in the Second Class. 10 were Parsis, 4 Hindus and 2 Mahomedans. The successful candidates appeared from the affiliated Colleges as follows :—Elphinstane (10), Wilson (1), St. Xavier's (1), Fergusson (1), and Bahauddin (3). One of the successful candidates was a female. In 1907, there were 29 candidates of whom 11 passed the Examination and in 1906 there where 30 candidates, of whom 17 passed the Examination

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History.—There were 15 candidates, of whom 5 passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the Second Class. 4 were Hindus, and 1 was a Parsi. The successful candidates appeared from the affiliated Colleges as follows :—Deccan (1), Gujarat (1), Fergusson (1), and Dayaram Jethmal Sind (2). In 1907, there were 18 candidates, of whom 10 passed the Examination, and in 1906, there were 12 candidates, of whom 8 passed the Examination. Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Philosophy.—There were 9 candidates, of whom 6 passed the Examination. 1 passed in the First Class, and 3 in the Second Class. All were Hindus. The successful candidates appeared from the affiliated Colleges as follows :—Deccan (3), Gujarat (1), and Fergusson (2). In 1907 there were 7 candidates, of whom 3 passed the Examination, and in 1906, there were 8 candidates, of whom 7 passed the Examination.

Examination for Degree of M. A in Mathematics —There were 2 Hindu candidates, both of whom passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the First Class, and the other in the Second Class. 1 was from Elphinstone Collage, and 1 from Fergusson College. In 1907, there were 2 candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examinattion, and in 1906, there were 2 candidates, both of whom failed to pass the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Chemistry.—There were 15 candidates, of whom 10 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the First Class, and 3 in the Second Class. 9 were Hindus, and 1 was a Parsi. 4 were from Wilson College, 2 from St. Xavier's College, and 4 from Prof. Gajjar's Techno-Chemical Laboratory. In 1907, there were 7 candidates, of whom 4 passed the Examination, and in 1906, there were 6 candidates, all of whom passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Natural Science.—There were 4 candidates, of whom 2 passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the Second Class. Both were Parsis from St. Xaviere's College. In 1907, there were 3 candidates, of whom 2 passed the Examination, and in 1906, there were 3 candidates, all of whom passed the Examination.

Second Examination for the Degree of LL. B. (June).—There were 85 Candidates from the Government Law School, Bombay, of whom 37 passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the First Division. 31 were Hindus, 5 were Parsis, and 1 was a Native Christian. In 1907, there were 75 candidates of whom 38 passed the Examination.

Second Examination for the Degree of LL. B. (November).—There were 196 candidates from the Government Law School, Bombay, of whom 76 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the First Division. 61 were Hindus, 11 Parsis, 3 Mahomedans and 1 was a Native Christian. In 1907, there were 56 candidates, of whom 31 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of LL. M. (Branch IV).—There was 1 candidate, who failed to pass the Examination. In 1907 there were 3 candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.D. (Branch I—Medicine).—There were 2 candidates from Grant Medical College, both of whom failed to pass the Examination. In 1907, there were 3 candidates, all of whom failed to pass the Examination, and in 1906, there was 1 candidate, who passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of L. Ag.—There were 12 candidates, of whom 11 passed the Examination. All were Hindus. In 1907, there were 25 candidates, of whom 21 passed the Examination, and in 1906, there were 15 candidates, of whom 11 passed the Examination.

Examination in Arts Drawing.—There were 45 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 39 passed the Examination. 31 were Hindus, 7 were Parsis, and 1 was a Mahomedan. In 1907, there were 48 candidates, of whom 45 passed the Examination, and in 1906, there were 35 candidates, of whom 30 passed the Examination.

Examination for the degree of L.C.E.—There were 60 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 43 passed the examination. 4 were placed in the First Class. 39 were Hindus, and 4 were Parsis. In 1907, there were 46 candidates, of whom 33 passed the Examination, and in 1906, there were 61 candidates, of whom 44 passed the Examination.

Wilson Lectures.—Professor S. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., has been appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for this year and he will deliver the lectures on "Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it" during the present term.

Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji Lectures.—No Essays for the Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji Gold Medal having been received for the last four successive years, Mr. K. B. Pathak, B.A., late Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, has been appointed under Regulation 10 of the Endowment to deliver a series of Lectures on Indian Archæology.

Regulations.—The alterations in the Regulations for the Law Examinations referred to in last year's report have receive the sanction of Government and have been put in force this year. The Regulations regarding the admission of candidates to the Matriculation Examination were revised with a view to make their meaning clear. Regulations for certain Elections were amended, so as to do away with the necessity of convening a Meeting when the Elections were not contested. Original Composition in the Vernacular instead of a passage for translation into English has been introduced at the M.A. Examination.

Honorary Degree of LL.D.—The Senate having resolved to confer the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, M.A., C.I.E., and their recommendation having been confirmed by the Chancellor, the Degree was conferred on him at a Special Convocation held on the 29th September last.

The Teaching of Science.—An important letter proposing extensive and far reaching changes in the existing curricula for Arts and Science studies and in our system of Examinations has been addressed to the Senate by His Excellency the Governor in Council. It is at present receiving the serious and careful consideration of the Syndicate who will, at the conclusion of their deliberations thereon, invite the Senate to express their opinion on it.

The L. M. and S. Examination.—It must be in the recollection of the Senate that at the time when the M.B.B.S. Degree was instituted, it was decided that the Examinations for the L.M. and S. Degree as conducted by the University were to continue only till Government founded a diploma in lieu of the Degree and organised Examinations connected therewith. In a letter addressed to the Senate Government make proposals for the abolition of the L.M. and S. Degree and the creation of a Medical Diploma, an M. B Degree, a B.Ch. Degree and a Degree in Public Health. As these proposals radically affect existing arrangements relating to Medical Examinations, they demand the earnest and close attention of the Syndicate who will in a short time, it is hoped, be able to place the letter before the Senate.

Examination Hall.—An offer of Rs. 3,25,000 from Sir Cowasji Jehanghier, Bart., for the erection of an Examination Hall in the University Garden was laid before the Senate for acceptance but was referred back to the Syndicate for their further consideration. A Committee has been appointed to advise the Syndicate generally on the whole project of the Examination Hall.

Endowments.—The Springer Research Scholarship.—Regulations for the award of this Scholarship as framed by the Syndicate were submitted to and accepted by the Senate and finally sanctioned by Government. Mr. Homi Cursetji Sahiar, M.A., has been appointed the Springer Scholar for the two years commencing from November last. The subject chosen by him is :—Isolation of the active principles in Swertia Chirata and a study of their Chemical properties. The offer of Rs. 10,000 from Mr. Amarchand Talakchand for the foundation of a Scholarship mentioned in the last year's report was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

Miscellaneous.—The University of Calcutta having invited this University to send Delegates at its Jubilee Convocation in March last, Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, M A., L.L.D., Ph.D., C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Mr. G.K. Gokhale, B.A., C.I.E., at the request of the Syndicate, represented this University on the occasion. This University has received an invitation from the University of Cambridge to send its representative at the Celebration of the Commemoration of Charles Darwin to be held in England in July. Sir E.T. Candy has consented to act as our delegate at the function.

Commercial Education.—Government invited Prof. Less Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science to deliver in Bombay a course of lectures on Higher Commercial Education, and entrusted the University with the arrangements for the lectures. The Trustees of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Charity Fund kindly placed the Hall of their Institution on Charney Road at the disposal of the University and undertook to supply seats and light during the lectures. Six hundred tickets of admission were issued. Prof. Lees Smith delivered a course of thirteen lectures which were attended, among others, by the representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Native Piece Goods Association and private gentlemen who had contributed to the expenses of Prof. Lees Smith's deputation, As you know, Prof. Lees Smith also gave an address in this Hall to the Members of the Senate on the curricula of Higher Commercial Education.

AMERICAN MINE-SHIPS.

On a First Visit to Bombay Harbour.

Two American Mine-planters, the "General Henry Knox" and the "General Henry Hunt," vessels which belong to the United States War Department anchored in Bombay Harbour yesterday morning. They have put into Bombay to take coal and will remain here until about Sunday. They both sailed from Hampton Roads, Virginia, on the 2nd December last and will now proceed to Manila. The "General Henry Hunt" is to be stationed at that port for the purpose of mining the Harbour and other Sea approaches throughout the Philippine Islands. The "General Henry Knox" will remain at Manila for a short time only, and will then go on to Honolulu which is to be her station.

During their voyage so far the two vessels have touched Bermuda, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers Malta and Port Said. They are sister ships of a registered tonnage of 447 each, and a speed of about 11 knots and their engines have a horse power of 1,000. Each of them is manned by a crew of thirty-one including officers. In charge of the "General Henry Knox" is Lieutenant W. E. Shedd of the United States Artillery, while her sailing master is Capt. Rasmusen. "The General Henry Hunt" is under the command of Lieut. Maxwell Murray, also of the Artillery. He is a son of General Murray, commandant of the United States Artillery and an officer who is much esteemed in the States and well known for his efforts in the organisation of the Torpedo and Mine planting section of the service. The sailing master of the "General Henry Hunt" is Capt. Masters.

It is an unusual occurrence for boats of this class to make so long a voyage as is intended for them. While they are well able to meet heavy weather. They are low-built and ship considerable quantities of water in a big sea. Four vessels of their type are at present owned by the U. S. Army, the other two having recently been despatched from the East Coast to stations at San Francisco and Seattle, Washington State. Four other boats will replace them on the East Coast Service are now in course of construction and are expected to be delivered shortly.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

...E STATEMENT.

PILOTAG...

	For week ending 5th Feb. 1909	Total from 1st April 1908 to 5th Feb. 1909.	For week ending 5th Feb. 1908.	Total from 1st April 1907 to 5th Feb. 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	24	971	17	979
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	22	964	27	939
Vessels transported	14	686	19	744
Vessels attended to	...	78	...	86
Vessels warped	...	17	1	43

SURGEON-GENERAL P. H. BENSON, I.M.S., Madras, is granted leave for six months from March 1. It is understood that Colonel H. St. C. Carruthers, P. M. O., Sialkot Brigade, acts.

MR. COLLINS, formerly a superintendent of the Devon Constabulary, who has just died at Cullompton, aged seventy-seven, served with the 53rd Foot in the Sutlej campaign when he was fifteen, and was later in the Crimea.

OWING to the absence of the Marchioness of Lansdowne in India, the Marchioness of Londonderry will hold the reception to the leaders of the Unionist party and their supporters at Londonderry House, Park-lane, on Monday, February 15, the eve of the opening of Parliament, Previous to the reception the Marquess of Londonderry will entertain at dinner a number of the supporters of the Marquess of Lansdowne in the House of Lords.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

Bhopal Narrowly Beat Idar.

THE Bombay Open Polo Tournament commenced yesterday afternoon, when a match was played between the Bhopal an I Idar teams at the Gymkhana Club before a big gathering of spectators. Originally there were five teams entered for the tournament, one more than the number which was engaged in it last year, but unfortunately two of them were compelled to retire—Keshengar because they had been ordered to Calcutta and the Royal Fusiliers on account of a serious accident to Mr. Wilson one of their leading players. Thus the competition remained amongst Bhopal, Idar and the Poona Horse teams. The first two appeared in the opening match and a fast and evenly contested game resulted in a win for Bhopal. They will meet the Poona Horse in the final game on Thursday.

Yesterday the teams were: IDAR—No. 1 Thakore Kighore Singh, No. 2. Thakore Dhokal Singh, No. 3 Maharajah Kishan Singh, back Thakore Guman Singh. BHOPAL—No. 1. Capt. J. G. Greig, No. 2. Capt. Sheik Abdul Wahed, No. 3. Mr. Umtaz Ali Khan, back Resaldar Mohamed Hussain.

FIRST CHUKKER.—The game opened with a good run by Thakore Dhokal Singh for Idar but Captain Abdul Wahed saved and sent play to the other end. Thakore Dhokal Singh came away again, however, and scored a fine goal with a backhander. Captain Greig cleared well after a good run down by Thakore Guman Singh and close play following, the game moved from end to end of the field. A good chukker finished with the game near the Idar goal where Mr. Umtaz Ali Khan sent in a very useful shot, which only just failed.

SECOND CHUKKER.—Danger from a nice run by Thakore Dhokal Singh was averted by Mr. Umtaz Ali Khan and after some loose play the Maharajah Kishan Singh missed the goal with a long shot. After some midfield work a rush to the Idar end was stopped by Mr. Umtaz Ali Khan and the game went near the Bhopal goal. There Captain Greig fell but was uninjured ; Mr. Umtaz Ali Khan who was playing a fine game for his side dashed away to the other end and with a useful goal made the score level.

THIRD CHUKKER—At the start Captain Abdul Wahed got away and centred but Captain Greig's shot was a little wide. Mr. Umtaz Ali Khan then nearly scored but Thakore Dhokal Singh brought relief to the Idar goal. There was a rush to the Bhopal end but a nice run by Captain Greig relieved the pressure just before half time.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—After some loose play Thakore Kishan Singh made a useful run but Resaldar Mohamed Hussain cleared with a long drive. The Idar goal was then severely pressed for some time when Maharajah Kishan Singh carried play to midfield. Just after this Mr. Umtaz Ali Khan, scoring well with a long shot, put the Bhopal team ahead. Thakore Dhokal Singh fell but was unhurt and this chukker ended with the game in midfield.

FIFTH CHUKKER.—This opened with a dangerous run by the Maharajah Kishan Singh but Mr. Umtaz Ali Khan cleared and the ball went out on the east side. A foul was given against Resaldar Mohamed Hussain and from the shot Thakore Dhokal Singh put on a second goal for Idar. A shot by Captain Greig went behind and after the hit out there was some fine play at the Bhopal end, Mr. Umtaz Ali Khan finally relieving pressure.

SIXTH CHUKKER.—This opened with even play and a run by Thakore Dhokal Singh from which, however, the ball went behind. Captain Abdul Wahed got away strongly but lost the ball near the 30 yards flag. The ball went behind. From the hit out Bhopal got away with a strong rush. Play remained at the Idar end and the third and winning goal for Bhopal came from a pretty cross shot by Captain Greig.

Final score :—

Bhopal ..... 3 goals.
Idar ..... 2 goals.

BOMBAY HUNT.

ENSHROUDED by a thick white mist, so thick that one could not see further than a couple of yards, we slowly wended our way from Santa Cruz to Irla before daybreak yesterday morning. The atmosphere lacked that pleasant cold snap which we have been accustomed to for the past six weeks, thereby making one fear that this season's cool weather is leaving us all too soon, but perhaps it is not too much to hope that the thermometer may yet record a less number of degrees before the real hot weather makes its appearance. After the shortest of waits at the meet a move was made for the Chuckla Groves, but this neighbourhood being found untenanted, we pushed on to the famous Mango Tope on the far side of the Andheri Road, all of us looking forward with the keenest expectation to another gallop through the Goregaum jungles and palm woods after the historic old customer who lives in the Tope. We were however unfortunately doomed to disappointment. The whole of the Mango Tope was systematically and carefully drawn but never once did a single hound speak, even faintly, to a scent. Whether this clever old jackal has learnt that it is on Tuesdays when our visits to his haunts take place, I don't know, but certainly no trace of him could be found yesterday morning. The Master accordingly decided to proceed to the spinney which is situated not far from the village of Marole, just where the Tulsi Water Pipe runs underneath the road, and a very delightful gallop was the result. Getting away over a long stretch of ricefields hounds pilot us through the village of Vangoli and away past Stacey's Tank and over Sunday Hill. The pace was good and the gallop through the open palm woods on the far side of this hill was most pleasant. Turning somewhat right handed hounds run up the hill containing the caves of Marole from the west side, and slither down the very steep far side. It was only with the utmost difficulty that we could keep on anything like good terms with the flying pack, as the descent of this hill is literally like going down the side of a house, except in certain places which are by no means easy to find amongst the trees and brushwood. However, having successfully found a way down we continue with the hounds running splendidly in front of us across the big Marole Valley for a long distance, when the pack took a sharp turn to the left and proceeded to scale the awfully stony hill which caused us and our horses so much work, not to mention danger, on the previous [illegible] When reaching the summit of this hill hounds could be heard sinking the far side of it down into the valley we had just left, only a short distance further on. The desperate position of affairs in having to ride down this hill can only be clearly understood by those who endeavored to do so. The First Whip was to be seen deliberately riding his horse straight, absolutely head first, down the steepest part of the hill, which is full of enormous protruding boulders, over which it seemed hopeless to attempt to ride a horse without coming to certain grief. If any one should desire a mount, which has without doubt proved itself to be more clever than the proverbial cat, let him or her pay whatever figure may be named for the grey horse ridden by the First Whip yesterday morning—any price would be cheap for such a remarkable animal, which could perform such an astounding feat with at least 13 stone on its back. The majority of the field after considerable difficulty found a rough pathway which took them circuitously down the hill to find that hounds had gone forward across the road which runs from Marole Village out into the jungles. Something must have headed the jackal on the far side of this road, as he almost doubled on his tracks and endeavoured once more to reach the above described hill, but at the foot of it the pack was able to overtake him and kill him. One or two crafty followers of the chase had made no attempt previously to climb the hill with the hounds and were consequently able to watch the pack to a nicety from the valley beneath and be close to the hounds when the hunt was brought to a termination. Many of us devoutly wished we had done the same.

Hounds next meet on Thursday the 18th instant at Santa Cruz. JACKAL.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday 20th February 1909.

A Class.—Handicap Course No. 38 length 10·16 miles. Start at 3-40 p. m.

B Class.—Handicap Course No. 35 reversed plus 2 length 9·25 miles. Start at 3-35 p.m.

C Class.—Handicap Course No. 39 reserved length 7·85 miles. Start at 3-35 p. m.

Ships Boats Race.—Course No. 39 reversed length 7·85 miles. Start at 3-50 p. m.

BOMBAY RACES.

Fourth Day, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

HANDICAPS.

THE STAND PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

	st	lbs		st	lbs
Posco ...	9	12	Paul Pry ...	7	13
Lady Violet ...	9	3	Forfeit ...	7	12
Mareworth ...	9	0	Lady Lomond ...	7	9
The Rooster ...	8	12	Lady Metal ...	7	7
Bucolic ...	8	10	Hughie ...	7	6
Long Champs ...	8	6	Mozart ...	7	5
Best China ...	8	5	Lady Teazle ...	7	2
Ianthe ...	8	3	Alruna ...	7	1
St Patrick ...	8	2	Winsome ...	7	0
Rustile ...	7	13	Familiar ...	6	12

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PURSE.—About 1 Mile 1 furlongs.

	st	lbs		st	lbs
Precious ...	9	12	Soheil ...	7	11
Dhafer ...	9	2	Merrily ...	7	10
Famous ...	9	0	Spearmint ...	7	9
Jehangir ...	8	11	Saree ...	7	6
Sialkote ...	8	9	Antica ...	7	6
Young Kohincor ...	8	6	Nooman ...	7	4
Tachreet ...	8	5	Wild Poppy ...	7	3
Delerjung ...	8	4	Young Salanic ...	6	11
Meazer ...	8	3	Mooreed ...	6	10
Bendigo ...	8	2	Hamayoon ...	6	7

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

	st	lbs		st	lbs
Lady Avon ...	9	12	Gun Metal ...	8	8
Highlie ...	9	10	Moonlight ...	8	6
Lady Nannie ...	9	3	Lady Leslie ...	8	6
Lorraine ...	9	2	Yankee Boy ...	8	5
Pantry Girl ...	9	0	Cracker ...	8	0
Wild Boy ...	8	13	Cheeky ...	7	10
Refresher ...	8	12	Koko ...	6	10
Russley Rose ...	8	11	Encourage ...	6	7
Comeback ...	8	10			

If top weight accepting be under 9 10 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE ASIAN PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.

	st	lbs		st	lbs
Bay Middleton ...	9	12	Vedas ...	8	3
Tachreet ...	9	11	Amood ...	8	3
Lookman ...	9	1	Salanic ...	8	2
Mumbra ...	9	0	Sanjakdhar ...	8	2
Meerjan ...	8	11	Saree ...	7	13
Creditor ...	8	10	Mint ...	7	13
Vaseo ...	8	8	Mountain King ...	7	10
Gold Mint ...	8	7	Great Power ...	7	4
Scimitar ...	8	6	Grey Rose ...	7	0
False Start ...	8	5	Dojan ...	6	12
Hermit ...	8	5	Hamayoon ...	6	8

If top weight accepting be under 9 10 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE EXETER PLATE.—About 7 furlongs.

	st	lbs		st	lbs
Tangaroa ...	9	12	Uro ...	7	7
Wise Bird ...	8	10	Lord Merv ...	7	6
Stirabout ...	8	8	Lady Violet ...	7	3
Master Theo ...	8	7	Kafferpan ...	7	2
Paddy's Darling ...	8	4	Galloping Girl II ...	7	0
Bull Dog ...	8	2	Long Champs ...	6	13
Lovania ...	8	1	Winkfields Melody ...	6	13
Melbourne ...	7	13	Kipling ...	6	12
Picturesque ...	7	10	Forfeit ...	6	7
Killua ...	7	9	Zotique ...	6	4

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 8 lbs.

Final forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 12 noon to-day 16th February 1909.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of final forfeit at 12 noon Tuesday 16th February 1909.

THE STAND PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.—Posco, Lady Violet, Mereworth

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1909.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

AT Caxton Hall, the other day, Sir Arundel Arundel, on behalf of Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Madras Port Trust, read a paper on Indian Industrial Development. The paper was a long and exhaustive one and the author's views were such as may prove of value to educational reformers though they may not agree with him in detail. Mr. Spring has an utter disbelief at the present stage in pushing on with the technical education of mere artisans which he thinks will come later. What we now want, he maintains, is that the education of the better classes, conducted in English, shall be on such lines as, first, shall not absolutely cut off a youth who follows those lines from all hope of employment in the public service if he should see fit to prefer this to a career of industrialism; and second, shall at least give him a chance, if there are any industrial instincts in him, of finding out that he possesses them. Mr. Spring is anxious that the Government of this country and the Educational Department shall rise to the occasion, and after first finding out, as they easily can, how the difficulty is met in Europe and America, to launch out on a very extensive development of the new education in India at any cost in reason. For it will pay in the long run in the development of the wealth of the country in a thousand ways and in its better capacity for sparing more taxation for the needs of the new policy. "There is no use telling me," said Mr. Spring, "that the people have not got it in them. They have it in them right enough, but latent for lack of education—in the true philological sense of that much-abused word." There is probably no better judge in India of what the people have in them, for he has employed thousands and had exceptional opportunities of judging.

The time has now come, in fact arrived many years ago Mr. Spring insists, for a wise Government to recognise the compelling urgency of the need for an indigenous industrial development and in hundreds of high schools to afford to the better classes at least the chance of discovering any latent taste that may lie in them, undeveloped only for lack of opportunity, in the direction of industrial production. "As well expect the present sort of schools and colleges to furnish the necessary raw human material as to have expected the schools and colleges of monastic origin and tradition of the England of the [illegible] century to afford leaders in the textile, [illegible] and numerous other gigantic industries which, on the initiation of a few untutored geniuses of the Watt, Stephenson, Arkwright and Hargraves type, have utterly transformed the conditions of life in the civilised world in the last hundred years and thereby have enormously increased the sum of human comfort." "The lecturer recognises that in India to-day we see a vast mass of intelligent but illiterate, hard-working folks, chiefly engaged in agriculture, but the prospect does not dismay him. And it is no use expecting any great industrial development in the present educational conditions of the country. As years go on he expects to see them in ever-increasing numbers devoting themselves to other industries under the guidance of a limited number of practical foreigners. We trust his prevision may not be disappointed, for it is indisputable that the prosperity of a nation depends upon her industries. Says Mr. Spring, anxious to spur the people of this country to energy: "Our educationalists have taught history—or tried to teach it—literature, mathematics and philosophy to masses of men whose forebears, when ours were dressed in woad, had already clothed themselves in philosophy and mysticism, and who since then have thought and dreamt of little else—with the result that, taken in the mass, they are a poverty-stricken, short-lived and, from our Western point of view, an uncomfortable and suffering, though patient, race of men."

In considering the means of industrial education Mr. Spring does not lose sight of the enormous outlay involved and the necessity for increasing the burden of taxation. But he dismisses that phase of the question with the declaration that taxation expended on school-houses, the paying of masters, prizes, books and apparatus made in India is no more money lost to the country than his two-foot rule is lost to a carpenter when he takes it out of our pocket to measure his work and puts it back in another. "Our Swadeshi industrialists—when they find time to turn from politics to industrialism," will he hopes, "come to the conclusion that the new education, even if more costly than the old, cannot but bear fruit an hundredfold in the regeneration and the greater happiness of their race." In discussing the prospects of industrial education Mr. Spring does not lose sight of the fact that the sons of the well-to-do will hesitate to follow the example of young industrialists in the West and to handle tools as beneath their dignity; but we imagine time will bring about the necessary changes, and if it does not make the zemindar's son an engineer it will make the engineer a zemindar. The manufacturing classes will become the most prominent and most influential, the bees will overwhelm the drones as they have done and still are doing in the West. But this will not be before the character of Indian education has radically changed so as to enable the educated classes to guide, direct and govern the labour of future mills and factories, as in the Western world they are directed by the better educated. We are glad to have Mr. Spring's testimony that India possesses, though dormant and undeveloped, intellectual capacities suited to scientific study and discovery, and we endorse Sir Arundel Arundel's contention that to effect the desired change it will be necessary for Government so to enhance, in the eyes of the rising generation of students, the value of scientific as compared with the literary and legal education.

TURKISH REFORM OF THE CALENDAR.

IT is an age of reforms that has been inaugurated in Turkey, and one of the most useful changes that is likely to be soon introduced refers to their calendar and mode of reckoning time. A Commission was recently appointed by the newly established Turkish Parliament to rectify the present method and bring it into line with the methods followed in most civilized countries. The Commission has now finished its enquiries and recommended strongly the adoption of the solar year in all Government transactions as being convenient and rational. At present the Turkish calendar is based on lunar reckoning as in all strict Mahomedan countries, because the Prophet enjoined it in the Koran and forbade any mode of intercalation whereby in other countries having lunar years rectification is made from time to time. For instance the year of the Hindus in this country is also lunar, and consists like that of the Mahomedans of 354 days and 9 hours. But the Hindus know that their year is defective and have a system of correcting this defect by intercalating an extra month every two or three years; and thus they bring up their calendar to ours, which is based on correct solar reckoning, in nineteen years. The Arabs before the time of Mahomed had also a mode of adding additional months to their lunar year. But Mahomed did not like to have a thirteenth month and made intercalation a sin, solemnly declaring in the ninth chapter of the Koran that "the complete number of months with God is twelve months which were ordained in the book of God on the day whereon he created the heavens and the earth: this is the right religion, therefore deal not unjustly with yourselves therein." We only recently stated Mahomed's proper reason for this strange injunction, and therefore we need not go into this again here, but only state the fact which has become stereotyped ever since his days [illegible] has always looked upon intercalation as opposed to its tenets.

When the Emperor Akbar rejected the lunar calendar in vogue in his time and adopted the solar calendar of the Parsis, it was considered as a sign of his heterodoxy by the Mahomedans, and as soon as Aurangzeb, a staunch and ultra-orthodox Mahomedan Emperor, came to the throne, he reintroduced the old lunar calendar in India. The Persian Mahomedans have also the solar calendar in vogue among them which they had inherited from their Zoroastrian ancestors; and the strict Sunni Mahomedans attribute it to their Shia heresy. It now remains to be seen whether at the headquarters of Sunni orthodoxy at Constantinople they will now adopt the solar calendar and do away with the lunar reckoning as recommended by the Commission which, it must be said, is somewhat bold in suggesting this calendar reform just now. We shall not be surprised if the Parliament at present refuse to endorse the change which, however rational and necessary for administrative, especially revenue, purposes, is at least sure to hurt the religious susceptibilities of many of the people who piously believe that intercalation is against their religion. One of the proposals of the Commission is that the annual difference of about eleven days between the lunar and the solar year which in course of nearly thirteen centuries of the Mahomedan era has now accumulated into something like forty years should be rectified by the Turks giving up these forty years and counting their present year, which is 1327 according to orthodox reckoning, as only 1288. Thus the Turks will be called upon to drop these forty years from their calculation. Once some hundred and forty years ago when the people of England were ordered by their Parliament to give up only eleven days, they resented it and had a riot. If the Turks, who were till the other day considered backward in civilization, consent to go back forty years in their calendar they must be considered to be very enlightened and to have taken a great step towards rational progress, sacrificing even their religious prejudices for it.

THE INCREASE IN FAMINE.

THE famine report for the week ending last Thursday is by no means encouraging. The total number on relief in British India is now sixty-nine and a half thousand, and although this is a microscopical number compared with those recorded later last year, it is early yet to find such marked signs, and should the few remaining weeks of the cold weather bring no rain, several districts must inevitably suffer badly. The worst case is that of Bengal, where nearly forty-six thousand were in receipt of relief, during the past week, the increase being nearly ten thousand out of a total increase of twelve thousand. Compared with this the increase of a thousand and fifteen hundred in the cases of Eastern Bengal and Assam and the United Provinces are small. In describing the position in Bengal it is said that light rain has at last fallen in all the districts; but seven and that the prospects have improved, but the report goes on that more rain is urgently wanted in North Behar, where the condition of the crops is bad. As a matter of fact, as we pointed out recently, Behar is suffering terribly and hope has long been given up by the ryots of any improvement. Of the Province generally the report states, that the distress is growing more acute, but it is being provided for adequately. The labouring classes and petty cultivators are chiefly affected. People are resorting to relief works freely and there is no organised wandering, but beggars are very numerous. There is a large increase in petty crime. Some cases of emaciation among women and children in villages and also among labourers on relief works have been noticed but workers are generally in fair condition. More works are required and will be opened shortly, although land improvement loans are being freely given with good results. Bombay is fortunate in having only seven hundred and eighty-eight on relief as compared with seven hundred last week.

SIR EDWARD BAKER and party have arrived at Burdwan, where they are the guests of the Maharaja.

THE death is announced of the well-known Kaviraj Dwarka Nath Sen, who had been practising in Calcutta for thirty-five years.

MR. C. W. N. GRAHAM has been elected President, and Mr. Y. C. Shorrock Vice-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the coming year.

A TELEGRAM from Dacca reports the expulsion from the Medical College there of Jnanendra Mohan Roy, who was a member of the recently dissolved Samiti.

A CALCUTTA telegram says that Mr. F. J. Atkinson, Accountant-General, United Provinces, will retire next autumn, and Mr. G. C. Ray, of the Enrolled List, in April.

A BENGALEE, named Basunto Kumar Chatterjee, employed in the Bank of Bengal, was found murdered near the Andul Railway Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on Saturday. It is feared that robbery was the motive.

SIR CORNELIUS MARSHALL WARMINGTON, first Baronet, K.C., formerly M.P. for West Monmouth, who died on December 12, aged sixty-six, left estate valued at £128,582 gross, the net personalty amounting to £122,926, and probate of his will has been granted.

ATTENTION is called in an Indian Army Order to the necessity of the observance of the regulation, prescribing that the officer, to whom an adverse confidential report is made, is responsible for its communication to the officer concerned.

THE "Western Daily Press" announces that Mr. G. A. Wills has acquired seventy-three acres, the property of the Leigh Woods Land Company, Clifton, including the famous "Nightingale Valley," for preservation for the public. Mr. Wills is a son of Mr. H. O. Wills, who lately gave £100,000 for the Bristol University.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. LOGIN, late aide-de-camp to the King, aged fifty-seven, died on January 22, at Claygate, Surrey. He served in the Ashantee campaign in 1873-74, and was lieutenant of the *Sphinx* during the naval and military operations in the Eastern Soudan at Suakim, 1884-85. He was chairman of the committee appointed by the Admiralty to inquire into the system of cooking in the Royal Navy, December 1904, and was aide-de-camp to the King from February 16, 1905, to January 1, 1906, when he was promoted rear-admiral, C.V.O. August 11, 1905.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

A FAMOUS ADVISER.

The Turf.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JANUARY 29.

IT may be news to many of my readers to learn that Lord Alverston, the present Lord Chief Justice of England, was once a famous athlete and that he successfully represented Oxford University at the Inter-'Varsity sports many years ago. He is still keenly interested in athletics and at a Working Men's Club a few nights ago gave some practical and useful advice. Perhaps his concluding words, "Be defeated a dozen times rather than win by a trick," deserve first place and this is the spirit all sports should be entered into. Another point Lord Alverston touched on was the necessity of taking up sports as a means of recreation and improving the health and not for the purpose of winning prizes alone. Much other valuable advice was given such as putting the weight of the body behind the arm when putting the shot, and the necessity to run fast when long jumping and to take off close to the bar in high jumping. He further pointed out that long strides should be taken when running up to the "take off" board in long jumping. This is right, so far as the "run up" is concerned, but the last stride is quite a different matter. It is not as long as the other and the foot must be under the body when making the spring and not out in front as in sprinting. Another slip of the tongue, or mistake by the reporters, was made when Lord Alverstone said the American Myers came over and jumped 6ft. 3in., so wiping out the 6ft. 2 1-2in. record by Brooks. It was Bird-Page, and not Myers, who astonished Englishmen by clearing 6ft. 3 1-4 inches, while on returning home, he cleared 6ft 4in., a record which stood for many years until M. Sweeney (a native of Cork) broke it and eventually set the mark of 6ft. 5 5-8 inches. Apropos of Bird-Page, he was ordered by his doctor to take up jumping for the purpose of strengthening week ankles, and from jumping over chairs in his house he developed into a world's record holder.

SOUTH AFRICAN ATHLETES.

The wonderful sprinting of E. J. Walker at the Olympic Games, the plucky efforts of C. Heffron in the Marathon Race and the victory of V. Dunker in the Hurdle Championship of England have caused Englishmen to pay greater attention to South African athletic matters than once on a time. The Western Province Championships at Cape Town produced one exceptional performance, this being A. R. B. Palmer's half mile in 2 mins. and 4-5 secs. To those who know the Green Point track the time is excellent, and should Palmer visit England at some future time, he will be expected to perform well. Palmer, by the way, is an Australian and brother to T. Palmer, the old quarter miler.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNERS.

We shall soon have the cross-country championships to claim our attention once more. The writer understands that stress of business will prevent W. A. J. Robertson, the present National Champion, running over country this season. This will naturally detract from the big events, but it is to be hoped he will turn out for the ten miles flat championship in April. With Southern cracks also absent from the National, as they will be this season, the honours are likely to go to Coales of Thrapstone, unless Duncan of Kendal or Clarke of Sefton upset calculations. In the South it is probable A. E. Wood (Essex) will take high honours and he is certainly an embryo champion.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The challenges of Albert Aldridge to run anyone in the world from ten miles upwards have not led to anything yet. This is surprising, for the Marathon races have "boomed" long distance running and matches between the cracks would certainly draw good gates. More enterprise is being shown in America and plenty of monetary inducement is held out to the stayers on the other side of the Atlantic. Aldridge might do worse than follow the example of Pat White, the Irish crack, who is now en route for New York. White "ran up" to Siret of France in the Professional Marathon from Windsor to Shepherd's Bush last October and also gained second honours in the Edinburgh New Year's Marathon race, won by St. Yves of France. On this form White ought to be capable of making a good showing against Longboat, Dorando Pietri and others. The last named is having a busy time of it and quite recently he beat P. Smallwood the Welsh runner, in a ten miles race at St. Louis (time 55 mins. 53 secs.) and subsequently easily vanquished A. Corey of France in a Marathon race. This looks as though the little Italian pastry cook thrives on work, for he has had numerous races since he landed in America. We are all now eagerly awaiting the Longboat v. Shrubb race on February 5th and which ought to be a rare one.

BOXING.

A new organisation, to be known as Arena Limited, has been started in London and the promoters propose putting up eight belts for a series of championships open to the world. At present we have no governing body promoting professional championships and it is up to anyone to promote a contest and label it a World's Championship. Obviously it would be better if we had a recognised body running things and some regulations regarding the time a holder is entitled to rest before taking on challengers. Professionals will naturally challenge each other from time to time but there is no real reason why the National Sporting Club should not promote a series of professional championships (open to Britishers only) each season. The body named has made a success with the Alhambra Wrestling Tournament and a similar venture for British boxers might also lead to good. While touching on the noble art, the men of colour now in Paris are doing well, McVea, Jeannette and Davis each proving successful against white rivals or Saturday. Jeannette had Taylor for a rival and soon put "paid" to the chances of the Woolwich "infant."

SWIMMING.

C. P. Daniels, the world's greatest speed swimmer, has again been shattering records. At New York recently he swam 220 yards in 2mins. 30secs, new figures for America, though not equal to the world's record of 2mins. 28 3-5secs. by the late B. B. Kieran of Australia. News is also to hand of another remarkable performance in New York, a thirteen years' old boy named P. McGillivray being credited with the wonderful time of 57 2-5secs for 100 yards More details of this will be welcome for if the time is authentic, Daniels will certainly be in great danger of losing his laurels. The American's record for the 100 yards is 55 2-5secs. and which many in this country would have doubted, had the performance not been accomplished in the English Championship. A few years ago 65secs. for 100 yards was considered very fast, and the great improvement is due to the "crawl" stroke, which the Australians acquired from the South Sea Islander[illegible] crack has apparently i[illegible]

TURF

With the whole c[illegible] racing at a standa[illegible] Spring Handicaps c[illegible] time. The first t[illegible] glancing over the [illegible] American horses hav[illegible] Colin, Ballot and oth[illegible] reputations, neverthel[illegible] to see them adjudged [illegible] This is not very flatter[illegible] considering that the Am[illegible] the change of condions t[illegible] commence with, no one wo[illegible] they had been treated as eq[illegible] which would have been quite[illegible] In the Lincolnshire Handicap, [illegible] month's Priscillian, 4 years, is top [illegible] 9st. 7lbs., Land League 6 years with [illegible] being next. The pick of the handicap[illegible] to be Mercutio, 8 years, 7st. 13lbs., but M[illegible] Byrne's colt also has other engagements.

CLASS PERFORMERS.

The Kempton Park Jubilee, one mile and a quarter, is a most interesting handicap, the top weights being very "classy." Three American colts come first—Ballot, 5years, 9st. 9lbs.; Collin, 4 years, 9st. 7lbs.; and Priscillian 4 years, 9st. 4lbs.; with Llangwin, 4 years, 8st. 12lbs, as the best of the home animals. Then come Your Majesty, 4 years, 8st. 11lbs., while Galvani 5 years, 8st. 7lbs; White Eagle 4 years, 8st. 5lbs., and Norman III, 4 years 8st. 3lbs., are other cracks engaged. It will be noticed that the handicapper considers Llangwin the best of last season's three-year-olds, the third in the Derby being set to give one pound to the St. Leger winner. Several of these animals are also in the City and Suburban, Ballott heading the list with 9st. 5lbs., Dean Swift, aged, receiving 3lbs. Simonson, 6 years, 6st. 12lbs., looks to be best in, although we also have His Majesty's Perrier 7st. 9lbs and St. Wolf (winner of the Newmarket Stakes) on the 7st. 8lbs. mark. Simonson, 6st. 10lbs., is also in the "Jubilee."

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

Americans are not alone in the matter of harsh treatment, for Mr C. G. A. Smith has real cause to grumble at the manner his young chaser Jerry M. has been "crushed" in the Grand National. The horse is only 6 years of age and has had no experience over the Aintree country and yet is given top weight 12st 7lbs. Jerry M. is acknowledged to be a fine young "chaser."

A past winner in Ascetic's Silver, aged, carries 12st. 5lb., while Rubio, aged, (winner last year) has a burden of 11 st. 7lbs. The task of picking a horse which will get the "National" course is no light one, but in the writer's opinion, the following three appear the best to support at this stage—Barabbas II, 8 years, 10st. 6lbs.; Ravenscliffe, 11 years, 10st.; Buckaway II, 11 years, 9st. 10lbs. while Mattie Macgregor, 11st. 2lbs. and Springbok 11st. 8lbs. also look tempting.

FOOTBALL.

One of the most interesting matches in connection with the Scottish Rugby Club Championship seen for years was the Hawick vs. Watsonians fixture at Myreside on Saturday. The clubs are neck and neck in the competition, consequently much was at issue. The Hawick men were superior in the forward department, while the Watsonians evened things up by better work behind the scrum. Nothing was scored during the first half, but soon after the interval, the Watsonians registered a try. Hawick quickly responded and a fine forward rush led to an equalising try—so that the clubs are still level in the race. Touching on Scottish Rugby matters, five matches between Edinburgh and Glasgow teams claimed attention on Saturday and in each case the Edinburgh men prevailed. Swansea just beat Newport (6 points to 3) and still heads the Welsh Club Championship table with 18 wins out of 22 games, but Cardiff (17 wins out of 19) matches may yet take the honours,

ASSOCIATION.

The chief of Saturday's "Soccer" fixtures were the ties in the first round of the Scottish Cup. Dundee gained the biggest win of the day by beating Ayr Parkhouse, 9 goals to 0. Perhaps the chief surprises were the following: Alloa Athletic 2, St. Mirren 2:—Vale of Leven 0, Airdrieonians 0, West Calder 0, Partick Thistle 0, on the grounds of the first named. Celtic and Clyde came through all right by beating Leith and Dykhead respectively, while Aberdeen, Glasgow Rangers and Heart of Midlothian qualified for the next round at the expense of Morton, St. Johnson, and Kilmarnock.

LEAGUE FRAY.

The most important happening, in connection with the First League fixtures, was the success of Newcastle (4—0) on visiting Notts County and the dropping of one point by Everton on entertaining Middlesborough (1—1.) This enables Newcastle to head the table with 35 points for 24 games, Everton being a point behind. The interest in the Second Division championship has also been considerably increased through the splendid win (1—10) of Tottenham Hotspur at Bolton, while West Bromwich Albion had to put up with a draw (0—0) on entertaining Burnley. This leaves the situation: West Bromwich Albion 34 points for 24 games, Tottenham 31 points for 23 games and Bolton 31 for 23.

CRICKET.

Coupled with the satisfaction in [illegible] cricket circles at the settlement of the dispute between the Australian Board of Control and the leading players, there is genuine regret that C. Hill has declined to join the team. He is generally recognised as the greatest left-handed batsman in the world, while his safe fielding is often held up as an object lesson on "how to do it." Perhaps he may be induced to alter his mind and if so, we can then count on welcoming a representative side. That some of the coming visitors are already in great form is shown by recent events and Noble's score of 213 for New South Wales prepares English bowlers for what they must expect.

IN GENERAL.

Although Harverson beat Stevenson by 1,583 more points than he received last week, the latter looks like conceding the Colonial 2,200 in their present match of 10,000 up at Cardiff.

C. Wilson beat "Tiger" Smith in two rounds in a boxing contest held in London last evening.

The National Skating Association has fixed on to-morrow for the decision of the Professional Championship and for once it looks as though it will be possible to hold the race.

M. Inman thinks he can beat any player bar Stevenson on level terms and he has issued a challenge to play J. Roberts 18,000 up for £500 aside and the gate receipts.

The Canadian Curlers are meeting with a fair measure of success in Scotland. After a defeat at the hands of the Scottish Ice Rink Club (368 to 360) they beat the Scottish team, which visited Canada six years ago,—scores 119 to 52, following which they won the first of the "Tests" by beating the Royal Caledonian Curling Club by 112 to 70. In this exciting play was seen in the match between J. H. Hutchinson (Montreal) and J. Telford, the former just winning by 15 to 14.

A team of French swimmers will visit England in May and meet prominent North of England teams at water polo and swimming.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

The Berlin Visit.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

IMPROVING INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Parliament was opened this afternoon.

The King, in the speech from the Throne, said: "I was much impressed by the warmth of the public reception in Berlin, and I feel confident that this cordial welcome will tend to strengthen amicable feelings between the two countries which are essential to their mutual welfare and to the maintenance of peace.

"My relations with Foreign Powers continue friendly.

"Satisfactory progress has been made in the negotiation of the outstanding questions with the United States, including waterways and fisheries, which I trust will be the means of effecting a final and friendly settlement.

"The arbitration agreements with France, Italy and Spain have been renewed. It is proposed to treat similar instruments in the same manner.

"The situation in Persia continues to cause anxiety. My Government has no desire to depart from the principle of non-intervention in internal affairs, but at the same time we are of opinion that the state of affairs in Persia imperatively demands representative institutions of a practical form in order to assure the realisation of indispensable, economic, financial and administrative reforms and to pacify the country. As the present troubles endanger the numerous commercial and economic interests of Britain and Russia, the two Governments are exchanging views on the subject."

His Majesty continued: "I am happy to think that there is now an improved prospect of the solution of the difficulties in the Balkans. My earnest hope is that a settlement may be reached satisfactory to all States concerned.

"I am glad that my people have shown sympathy with a friendly nation, Italy, in its terrible calamity.

"I trust that the Conference which is sitting in London will soon reach agreement on certain questions of maritime law.

"The reception of the measures designed by my Government for improving the Indian administration has given me deep satisfaction. A Bill will be at once laid before you dealing with the matters to which sanction is required, and it is my strong desire that the steps to be taken for giving effect to the policy announced in my message of November to the Princes and people of India may impartially protect the interests and advance the welfare of all races, classes and communities of my Indian dominions.

"The work of the Closer Union Convention at Capetown marks an achievement of the first stage of the consolidation of that important part of the Empire."

His Majesty went on: "Owing to various causes, including provision for old age and increase which may become necessary in the cost of the navy, expenditure will be considerably in excess of the past year. Under these circumstances the provision necessary for the ensuing year will require most serious consideration. I consequently fear that less time than usual will be available for the consideration of other legislative measures. Bills will be submitted dealing with the Irish land question, disestablishment in Wales, unemployment and establishment of labour exchanges, sweating, and amendment of the Old Age Pensions Bill."

THE NAVAL CHANGES.

Lord Charles Beresford's Short Command.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Interviewed upon the termination of his command after only two years, Lord Charles Beresford's only answer was: "I will obey orders."

TERRIBLE THEATRE FIRE.

Three Hundred Victims in Mexico.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Telegrams from Mexico state that three hundred people have been burned to death by a fire in the theatre at Acapulco.

LATER.

The audience in the Acapulco theatre numbered a thousand and was composed largely of the wealthiest people in the province. A cinematograph film caused the fire. A panic ensued and a rush was made for the narrow exits. Many were crushed and roasted to death.

JACK THE RIPPER IN BERLIN.

Many Outrages.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The north-east quarter of Berlin is in a state of panic owing to a series of stabbing outrages upon unaccompanied women. Up to the present fifteen cases have occurred, of which, however, only one has proved fatal.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Three more stabbing outrages took place in Berlin yesterday.

THE COMING POLITICAL SESSION

GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

Heavy Financial Difficulties.

THE KING'S SPEECH AND THE LORDS' VETO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

The papers dwell on the gravity of the Parliamentary Session opening to-day, which was ushered in by the customary political dinners and receptions last night. It is pointed out that the interest of the Session is chiefly financial, and that Mr. Lloyd-George is confronted by a more difficult problem than any of his predecessors.

The Liberal papers declare that the King's Speech makes no reference to the Lords' veto, but that the fate of the Session will depend on the attitude of the Peers towards the democratic Budget which will be presented as a test of their constitutional attitude. It is regarded as certain that the proposals will include a super-tax on incomes of £3,000 and upwards.

MORE FIGHTING IN SOMALILAND.

Impertinence by the Mullah.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Reuter's Agency learns that another encounter has taken place between a British warship and two hundred of the Mullah's followers on the Warsangli coast. The conditions of the Mullah's peace overtures are impossible. He suggests British evacuation.

AN IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

Scheme Worked Out.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

As a result of the conference between Mr. Haldane and the Australian and Canadian military authorities, a scheme for an Imperial General Staff has been worked out.

THE SANTIAGO MURDER.

German Chancellor's Confession.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

A telegram from Santiago states that the Chancellor of the German Legation has confessed to having killed the porter, whose body was found, but declares that he did so in self-defence.

EMPEROR MENELIK'S HEALTH.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

The Emperor Menelik has returned to Adis Abeba, from his motor tour in the provinces, in good health.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins' Successor.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

It is announced that the Hon. Sir Thomas Raleigh will succeed Sir Lawrence Jenkins as Member of Council of India.

KOLHAPUR BOMB CASE.

Two Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEBRUARY 16.

The Court held that the charge of conspiring to murder Colonel Ferris was proved against Baput and Gokhale. Baput was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and a thousand rupees fine, nine months in default of payment of fine. The Court remarked that there was a strong suspicion against Damu, Joshi and Gadre, but the evidence was insufficient to convict them. It held Baput's confession was fully corroborated. Damu's going to the Residency was strong corroboration against Baput. The Political Agent was a responsible officer of Government and must be protected. It could not pass a milder sentence. Gadre was set free and Damu was removed in police custody on another charge.

The public are dissatisfied at Damu's acquittal.

SIR E. BAKER'S TOUR.

Dinner at Burdwan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BURDWAN, FEBRUARY 16.

Sir Edward Baker, replying to the toast of his health at the Maharaja's dinner last night, eulogised his host's services to Bengal and his recent gallantry, and said there was no straighter or stronger man in the province.

Sir Edward Baker received addresses from the local bodies here to-day and leaves to-night for Suri.

THE wedding took place at Shillong on Monday of the daughter of Mr. Philip Sheridan, lately Postmaster-General, Punjab, to Mr. C. C. Royston, P. W. D.

THE PAYMENT OF FOOTBALLERS ABANDONED.

Scotch Match to Take Place.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Following on a unanimous agreement by the International Rugby Football Board, there will be no allowances to players in future. The International match between England and Scotland will now be played.

Football is now the chief sport in this country occupying more of the year and attracting more attention than cricket, writes the "Saturday Review." In the Association game the professional element has got a commanding position, due not so much to its superiority over amateur talent as to the large resources secured by "gate-money," which impresses the crowd. The Rugby Union has, on the contrary striven with a pertinacity which all true lovers of sport must applaud, to maintain the amateur status in its game. It is this status which was suddenly brought before the world last week by the protest of the Scottish Rugby Union; that body has refused to play the usual match with England because the English Union has supported the principle of professionalism. There is time enough to reverse this refusal, and there may be doubts as to the form which the Scottish protest has taken; there can be none at all as to the justification of it. The sum of money which is the cause of the trouble (an allowance of three shillings a day) may be regarded as trivial, but as the affair is a matter of principle, it does not matter if it is three shillings or three pounds. The English Union in its reply practically does not deny the facts, and the thanks of all who regard the purity of sport are due to the North for bringing them forward. The English plea that the payments objected to save the overworked manager of a team trouble is an odd one. Surely it is a manager's business to manage, and it is ludicrous to suppose that a competent man in such a position must be spared the grasp of small details. If he can arrange for meals, he can arrange for drinks. He can save a good deal of his time, at any rate, by discouraging the silly interviews with him which crowd the Press concerning his team.

The matter is simply this—the out-of-pocket expenses of players are being extended beyond actual travelling and hotel bills. This is the beginning of professionalism, which is well enough in its way when it is recognised as such. But we regret that there is growing evidence in English sport of a veiled professionalism which evades alike the law and the publicity of the Press, a pretended amateurism which is a menace to the real amateur playing in his spare time for love of sport. It is on the amateur that the future of good, clean sport depends—for reasons which are seldom clearly stated. Sport is work done for fun, not for money. It may be a poor jest, but it is a severe truth that the poetry and the prose of football are different things. Those who play "for sport and profit" (the conjunction is Lago's) occupy a peculiar position. They "must win"; it is their livelihood to do so. The (not unnatural) results of this need are that they are led to dubious or unfair play, or strive to stop the game by a series of appeals when they are outwitted, and worry the referee into unfairness, besides utterly spoiling the game for onlookers.

The spectator of professional Association football (we speak as eye-witnesses) has grown accustomed to the sight—apart from perpetual unfair use of hands and feet—of one man deliberately striking another who had got past him, another holding an opponent round the neck—a grossly illegal proceeding in this game—and a referee chased across the ground by the entire side against which he had just awarded a penalty kick. A "great club"—a club with a great deal of money in hand—can apparently do these things, and escape the notice of critics prejudiced in its favour. We do not blame the referees: they are a competent body, but they cannot see everything. These are not pleasant sights for anyone, least of all for the English sportsman who prides himself on "playing the game"; but, though the Rugby game is not free from similar incidents, it is at present played in a much fairer and cleaner spirit than the other, and it is this spirit that we wish to preserve at all costs.

The Scottish Union complain that Mr. Bedell-Sivright's team went to New Zealand on a system of "allowances" similar to those of the Australian team now in question, and that they were not informed of this. The evil is, in fact, of old standing, and it may be that more than one Union is at fault. This, however, is no reason to burk reform. The Universities have always taken a leading part in International Rugby football, and we expect their representatives on the International Board which will, ultimately decide the matter, to see beyond the usual debased, commercial view. Touring teams need not and should not be tainted with a vestige of professionalism. If they are, the sooner they are given up the better for the purity of the game, for its success, indeed, from any point of view. Another game has told us what is to come from such laxity of definition and concealment of money payments. We have had enough of the semi-amateur; we know his Olympian ways (though, indeed, he resembles the daughter of the horse-leech more than the gods of Greece), his rapid deterioration in state and modesty, assisted by a complacent Press, if not by his own pen.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay, held a Reception last night at Government House, Malabar Point, which proved doubtless a very brilliant function. This was the second Reception held by His Excellency since his arrival in this city, the first one having been held in the same place on the 10th December 1907. The attendance of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen was large, influential citizens of all classes and nationalities being present to honour the Representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor. An attractive feature of the gathering was the silk and satin multi-coloured dresses of the Indian ladies, who looked bright with their ornaments and jewels and diamonds. The garden-grounds, the spacious verandahs, and the Reception Halls were tastefully decorated and illuminated for the occasion under the direction of the Government House Staff, the Military Secretary, Captain J. G. Greig, attending personally to every detail of the arrangements. The decorations in the garden-grounds and their illumination with fairy lamps and Chinese lanterns, hanging from the branches of trees, lent a picturesque aspect to the scene. Scarlet cloth covered the garden grounds from the carriage way to the main staircase leading up to the front verandah, while carpets covered the floor of the Reception Hall and other parts of the premises. The Governor's Band played selections of music during the evening. The main entrance and verandahs as well as the main Reception Hall were lined by brightly-clad "chobdars" and members of the Body-Guard, His Excellency, stood to the west of the Reception Hall and the guests were presented to him.

The presentations occupied about an hour. The refreshment buffets were liberally supplied and well patronised. The Reception proved in every respect a very enjoyable function; and the Government House Staff deserve to be complimented on the excellent arrangements judiciously planned and admirably carried out by them.

THE YACHT "MURIEL."

CAPTAIN R. RASMUSEN, of the American warship, the "General Henry Knox," which arrived here yesterday, reports that on the 11th February at 3-30 p.m. in Latitude 75-00 degree N., and Longitude 53-20 degree E., he passed the yacht "Muriel" steering West.

The United States Artillery Service steamer "General Henry Hunt" passed the "Muriel" at 4-50 p.m. on Saturday, the 13th instant, in Latitude 16.30 N., Longitude 62.49 E., 219 miles from Bombay.

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

The Alipore Murder.

SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED.

POLICE RAIDS.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The trial of Charu Chander Bose, the prisoner charged with the Alipore murder, opened to-day in the Court-room of Mr. F. Roe, Sessions Judge of Alipore. The Hon. Mr. S. P. Sinha, Advocate-General, with Babus Khirode Chunder Chatterji and Mendra Nath Mitter, Vakils, prosecuted. The prisoner was undefended.

When His Honour took his seat the Peshkar read the indictment in Bengalee to the accused, that he, on February 10th, murdered Ashutosh Biswas in the Suburban Magistrate's Court. Accused pleaded guilty.

The Judge said that this was sufficient and he would accept the plea.

The Advocate-General remarked that His Honour could accept the plea under Clause 2 of Section 271, but he preferred to place his evidence before the Court.

The jury, consisting of four Bengalees and one European, were then elected, and accused was asked if he objected to any of them. He replied in the negative.

After the jury had been sworn, it transpired that one of the Bengalees did not know English, and the Advocate-General made his address, first in English and then in Bengalee. Most of the evidence also was taken in English and translated.

COUNSEL'S GRAPHIC STORY.

The Hon. Mr. Sinha, addressing His Honour and the jury, said the accused was charged with the most heinous offence known to the law, that of murder. The fact alleged against him was, that on Wednesday, the 10th of February, shortly after four o'clock, while Ashutosh Biswas, the late Public Prosecutor of that district, was leaving the Court of the Suburban Police Magistrate, the accused shot from behind, not once but three times. On being shot, Babu Ashutosh Biswas first ran towards the Court-room from which he had emerged just a few seconds before. The accused followed him and shot him again. Just as the prisoner was on the steps of the Court-room and about to enter it, a third shot was fired. He was caught there and then by a constable, and two other constables immediately came and helped to hold him.

A pistol was found in his hand and tied to his wrist. So that, with regard to the evidence that would be placed before them, there could be no doubt at all that the deceased was shot in the manner alleged by the witnesses, and if that fact were believed there could be no doubt that the accused was guilty of murder.

After similar evidence as that at the enquiry had been given, the Judge shortly summed up the case.

The jury, after thirty seconds, brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty, and His Honour sentenced the prisoner to death.

As now arranged, the death sentence on the murderer of Ashutosh Biswas will be carried out on or about Thursday week.

POLICE RAIDS.

The Calcutta police made a raid in the small hours of this morning in two houses of influential Bengalis in the northern section of the town, when they seized a large quantity of papers and correspondence which they regard as important. The raids were made on warrants issued under the Arms Act. One man was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Biswas, the Public Prosecutor.

The servant of a Bengali barrister is reported to have found a set of revolvers in a tank in Ballygunj. The revolvers are of the same pattern as the one with which Biswas was shot. The servant has been detained as his answers to questions by the police elicited nothing and were regarded as suspicious.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE VICTIM.

The Maharajah of Darbhanga will preside at a public meeting in the Town Hall, Calcutta, next Wednesday afternoon, called to take steps to erect a memorial to the late Babu Ashutosh Biswas.

MAIL STEAMER IN COLLISION.

Fifteen Passengers Drowned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

A telegram from Dacca describes a collision between the Khulna mail steamer "Dejoo," on her way to Naraingunj last night and a native passenger boat containing about fifteen persons. Some of these were women and children, and are all stated to have been drowned in spite of the efforts of the steamer's crew to save them in the darkness.

AMIR OF KABUL.

Keeping an Eye on his Army.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 16.

The Amir of Kabul, who recently spent a few days' shooting in Dara Nur, is now again at Jellalabad, where he has received Jirgas from the Mohmand and other tribes. Sardar Nasrullah Khan is still allowed to dispose of matters connected with the internal administration of Afghanistan, but the Amir retains complete control of foreign affairs and keeps a watchful eye upon the Army, of which Inayatullah Khan, the heir-apparent, is the nominal Commander-in-Chief.

THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

One of the First in the World.

REMARKABLE STORY OF PROGRESS.

THE Port of Bombay ranks in this year of grace as one of the most important ports in the British Empire, and a dip into its history reveals a remarkable record of cohering effort, enterprise, and achievement during the last thirty-five years. For it is just that distance of time since Government wisely corrected an error of policy and, in the stagnant aftermath of panic, started to wrest the maritime interests of their constituents from a huge private corporation and its competitors and to consolidate them in a public Trust. The prescience of this step has been emphatically attested in the results of successive years following the initial decade of recovery and concentrating action. The exigencies of circumstances have, of course, dictated numerous changes in the "personnel" of the Trustees since the date of their creation, but as a Board these have always discharged their responsibilities with keen business acumen and a high sense of duty. Two leading principles have invariably influenced their operations. One has been the provision of the fullest facilities of every kind for the trade and shipping of the port, and the other has been the development of the properties of the Board to the greatest advantage as a means of increasing their resources, and so reducing the charges that would otherwise have to be levied on goods and vessels in order to cover the cost of the upkeep of the port and the interest on the capital debt. There is eloquent evidence of how practically these considerations, in the annual reports on the files in the Trust Offices, have been borne in mind and in the metamorphoses that has taken place in the eastern aspect of the Island since 1873. The Prince's and Victoria Wet Docks and the Merewether Dry Dock have been constructed, some miles of wharves have been built, many acres of swampy foreshore have been reclaimed, acres of warehouse accommodation for the storage of goods have been erected, and a very considerable mileage of roadway has been laid; and in addition a vast number of improvements have been made in the lighting and general equipment of the port. All this has involved an expenditure of roughly one and a half million pounds, but the Trustees have accomplished it without any undue fuss and they have also managed to keep comfortably on the credit side of the balance sheet from the first few years after they assumed their stewardship.

Their tangible reward has been a progressive increase in the trade of the port, and this again has provided an incentive to further extensive development. The great dock scheme at Mody Bay, which is now well advanced will in two and a half years add three miles of quay, thereby considerably more than doubling the accommodation at present available for deep draughted vessels, and will also increase the total space in connection with the dock wharves from 72 to 202 acres and the covered space for the storage of goods in the transit sheds from 24 to 85 acres. It moreover includes a new dry dock 1,000 feet long with a 100 feet entrance capable of taking in vessels of the largest size. The location of these new docks at Mody Bay has meant the displacement of the bulk oil, firewood, and other minor trades formerly accommodated there. Two of the bulk oil installations have already been transferred to a suitable site, which the Trustees acquired for the purpose, west of Sewri Fort, and the other trades have been provided for on a new reclamation of 26 acres recently completed at Mazagon. The total cost of these works is estimated at 391 lakhs, or, say, £2,600,000 sterling, and in executing them the Trustees are making provision for nearly three times the volume of trade that the present docks are capable of accommodating.

But they are likewise carrying out improvements in other directions which will very much facilitate the receipt, forwarding, landing, shipping, and storage of goods. The project of chief importance in this regard is the Harbour Branch Railway—now almost completed—which will benefit trade by more direct connection between the steamer berths in the docks and the two trunk lines of railway running into Bombay, and should have the ultimate effect of cheapening the methods of handling exports. There are numerous ramifications incidental to this proposal which necessitate the acquisition of a large additional tract of land for transferred sites, and this is being found in the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation. The total area which is to be recovered under the original scheme—which will probably be amplified—is 622 acres, of which 554 acres are to be actually reclaimed from the sea, the balance being low-lying land which is to be raised for effective use. The two dredgers which were being specially constructed for this work have arrived and a commencement has been made. It may be mentioned that the whole area of the Island of Bombay is 14,342 acres, so that this reclamation will add very nearly 4 per cent. to the area of the City. The expenditure, exclusive of drainage and laying out, will approximate Rs. 143 lakhs, or £950,000. Though the scheme has been framed with regard to the immediate or immediately prospective requirements of trade, it also, it is interesting to note, means a step towards the accomplishment of the idea conceived in the sixties of joining the Island of Bombay with that of Trombay, the intervening distance being lessened by three-quarters of a mile.

The properties vested in the Board when first constituted included—the Elphinstone Estate, the Mody Bay Reclamation east of Frere Road, the Apollo Bay Reclamation, the Wellington Reclamation, the Apollo Pier, the Tank Bunder Estate (Timber Ponds), the Customs bonded warehouses (Customs Bunder), the Kasara Bunder, the Saw Mills property and the whole of the property of the old Harbour and Pilotage Board, comprising principally the lighthouses at Kennery, Colaba, and on the Dolphin Rock, the Mazagon Pier, the signal stations, the lightships, pilot schooners, and other craft. The total debt of the Board on account of these properties was in round figures Rs. 220 lakhs, including Rs. 6 lakhs loss on the working of the properties from 1870 to 1873. Of this amount Rs. 212 lakhs was interest-bearing and Rs. 8 lakhs was non-interest-bearing. The rate of interest payable to Government on the amount of the interest-bearing debt was fixed at 4 per cent for the first ten years and thereafter at 4½ per cent. No capital charge was made on account of the properties transferred from the Harbour and Pilotage Board. Now, at the end of 1908, the total debt stands at Rs. 7,11,16,171, of which Rs. 3,03,00,495 are due to Government and Rs. 4,09,15,676 are on account of the Foreshore Securities and Debenture Loans. The cost price of the properties vesting in the Board is put at Rs. 7,27,73,499, but there are other assets in the Kennery and Dolphin lighthouses and the lightship "Colaba" and in certain other properties originally made over by Government free of charge, and also in invested funds aggregating to over Rs. 105 lakhs. The last mentioned sum includes a Revenue Reserve Fund of Rs. 55,06,455, of which Rs. 4,80,158 was the 1907-08 surplus.

It is worth while wading through the back pages of the years to discover how all this has been accomplished, for it is not every one of our public bodies that can boast such a creditable record of administration. The constitution of a Board of Trustees to control and direct the affairs of the Port of Bombay was, it will be remembered by the older generation, the outcome of apprehension on the part of Government that the interests of trade were seriously endangered by the possession by private companies of a monopoly of the landing and shipping facilities at the port. The direct cause of this fear was the over-speculation in shares of all quotable kinds that attended the great cotton boom consequent upon the American Civil War, and the ruinous slump in values which followed. The Elphinstone Land and Press Company, a substantial bona-fide undertaking which had secured wide foreshore privileges from Government, was dragged into the general chaos, and in 1866-67 was in such straits that it had to obtain a loan of £100,000 from Government. However, the revelations in connection with this request induced Government to consider the whole position, with the result that the Bombay Trust Act of 1873 was passed. It is not necessary to enter into any lengthy details as to the provisions of this Act. Its purpose was "to consolidate and amend the law relating to the harbour and foreshore of the port, and to make further provision for the regulation, conservancy, and improvement of the said port." It gave legislative effect, with certain modifications, to a scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1869. It provided for the creation of a corporation under the style of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, consisting of not less than nine or more than twelve persons, of whom not less than one-third or more than one-half should be Government servants and a chairman all appointed by Government. A Bunder Fees Act of 1870 was repealed, and the Board was given power to levy dues at rates previously sanctioned by Government on all goods passed over their wharves. In addition to powers for the management of the properties handed over to them, the control of pilots and the conservancy and lighting of the harbour, which had up till then been in the hands of a body called the Harbour and Pilotage Board, originally established in 1863, was vested in the Board. The Act was published on June 26, 1873, and simultaneously orders were issued appointing the first Board, which consisted of Colonel J. A. Ballard, C.B., R.E., as Chairman, and nine Trustees of whom three were Government officials. A few days later orders were issued abolishing the Harbour and Pilotage Board, and authorising the Trustees to receive the port dues, pilotage, or other fees leviable from or in respect of vessels entering, leaving, or using the port.

That the first Trustees faced a rather grim task is apparent in the fact that during the earlier years of its existence the Board was unable to raise from its properties sufficient revenue to meet the interest upon the debt. The famine years 1877-78 and 1878-79 brought immense stores of grain into Bombay for distribution to the affected districts and afforded a surplus, but for the period from June, 1873, to the end of March, 1879, the accounts showed in the aggregate a net deficit of Rs. 2,36,014. Government, who were the sole creditors, had power to compel the Trustees to increase rates and charges to any extent that might be necessary, but this power was valueless in the face of the competition of the private wharf owners holding the remainder of the foreshore. These were chiefly Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co., who had built a small dock at the Colaba end of the foreshore; the Colaba Land Co., the Mazagon Land Co., and the Frere Land Co. This rivalry, though it kept down wharfage rates, did not give satisfaction to traders and was the source of much confussion and inconvenience. Such a state of of things impelled Government to purchase in 1879-80, on behalf of the Trust, the more important private foreshore owners' rights at a total cost of Rs. 75,42,800, met by the issue of 4 per cent. Debenture Bonds, guaranteed by Government from the provincial revenues of the Bombay Presidency. The Trust was at the same time reconstituted by the Act of 1879 which authorised this purchase. The Chamber of Commerce was given power to elect five of the Trustees, the remaining seven and the Chairman being nominated as before by Government, and it was provided that not fewer than three of the Trustees should be natives of India residing in the City of Bombay. Since 1880 the Chairman has been a full time officer and devotes himself wholly to the business of the Trust; and at the present time he is the exceedingly able Sir Walter C. Hughes, C.I.E.

The extension of the Trustees' sphere of control by the acquisition of a monopoly of the foreshore rights in 1879-80, and the opening of the Prince's Dock on Jan. 1, 1880, spelled the finish to the financial difficulties of the Board. The accounts for the nine years ending 1888-89 showed successive surpluses, and the Trustees were enabled to make great reductions in the charges on trade and in addition to appropriate large sums from revenue to meet capital expenditure. In 1889-90 there was a slight setback owing to the completion of the Victoria Dock, which added considerably to the interest charge, and in that and the three years following, the accounts revealed a deficit. A small surplus was made in 1894-95 and 1895-96, but there were heavy deficits in each of the ensuing two years through famine and the outbreak of plague. However, the effects were only temporary, and the last ten years, including one of famine and one of intense scarcity, have provided an unbroken succession of surplus receipts. In 1903-04 and again in 1904-05 the surplus reached the large sum of Rs. 7½ lakhs (£50,000). The Trustees continued the policy of from time to time reducing the charges on trade and shipping wherever such reductions were called for, but for some years past with future requirements in view, they have devoted special attention to strengthening their financial position by building up a large revenue reserve. This has been done by the institution of sinking funds for the repayment of the whole of the existing debt, and by liberal appropriations to depreciation accounts. The prosperity of the affairs of the Board has been materially assisted by the steadily increasing receipts from the large landed estates they hold, partly purchased from Government at the formation of the Trust, partly acquired by purchase from private owners, and partly obtained by reclamations of the foreshore. These receipts form a permanent asset of great value. For the year 1907-8 they aggregated Rs. 18½ lakhs (£126,900), including warehouse and godown rents. The total surplus on revenue account over the whole period of Trusteeship has amounted to about Rs. 1,07,31,000 (£715,000), which has been appropriated as follows:—

	Rs.
To repayment of the debt	9,01,359
To meet expenditure on capital works	30,90,704
To Fire Insurance Fund	3,28,000
To Revenue Reserve Fund	53,06,000
To Rebate to Trade (1907-08)	7,51,000

The Trustees have also, by appropriation from revenue, accumulated large funds for depreciation and repayment of the debt. They have further, as already indicated, made large reductions in the charges on trade and shipping. Applied to the trade and shipping of the years in which they were respectively effected, these amount to over Rs. 10 lakhs per annum: applied to the trade and shipping of the year 1907-8 they represent a sum of about Rs. 25 lakhs. It may safely be stated that the total reductions made over the 25 years since 1883-3 represent a sum of about 2½ crores. To-day Bombay easily comes into the list of the world's leading ports, and probably it is the third largest in the British Empire and the first in the East in tonnage, values, and general accessibility and importance. One or two illustrative points, which are quite incontrovertible even by Calcutta, may be noted as a conclusion to this review. The largest merchant vessel that entered the port last year was the P. and O. s.s. "Macedonia"—length 530 feet, beam 60 feet, and gross tonnage 10,512 tons. The vessel drawing the most water on arrival was the s.s. "Chyebassa," with a draught of 27 feet 6 inches, while the vessel with the deepest draught leaving the port was the s.s. "City of London," with a draught of 28 feet 3 inches. The total tonnage in 1871-72 was 1,408,000 tons. Every year shows a continued increase in the number of steamers coming and going, and the tonnage for the twelve months ending June last, aggregated to 4,295,326 tons, which was 77,363 tons more than in 1906-7. In the light of these facts and figures there is some justification for the remark that Bombay's position in the eyes of the outside world has been most materially built up by the Port Trust.

R. A.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

An Imposing Ceremony.

ADDRESSES BY THE CHANCELLOR AND VICE-CHANCELLOR.

LAST evening, the annual Convocation of the Bombay University was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, when His Excellency Sir George Clarke presided as Chancellor and addressed the Convocation. The Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Judge of the Bombay High Court, also delivered an address. Both the addresses were listened to with marked attention and interest by a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen who occupied the body of the hall. The upper galleries were well filled by students and others, the whole presenting an interesting scene of light, life and colour. At 5-45 p. m. the procession of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, having robed themselves in the University Library, entered the hall, when all present rose and remained standing until the Chancellor had taken his seat. The procession advanced, headed by Mr. Pandit the Assistant Registrar, till it reached the steps of the dais, where it halted and formed a double line (each pair of Fellows separating to the right and the left) through which the Chancellor advanced to his seat, followed by the University officers and other Fellows in the order of precedence. The Fellows saluted the Chancellor as he passed them, and remained in their places until the pair immediately senior to them had passed on. After saluting the Chancellor, the Deans and Syndics took the places provided for them on the right and left in front of the Chancellor's seat. Thereupon the Fellows took their seats to the right and left behind the Deans and in front of the Chancellor's seat. The order of precedence was that after the junior Fellows came the Members of the Legislative Council, the Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, the Member of the Bombay Council, etc. Then came the University officers:—The Board of Accounts, the Registrar, the Syndics in Civil Engineering, the Syndics in Medicine, the Syndics in Law, the Syndics in Arts, Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, the Director of Public Instruction, the Vice-Chancellor and the Chancellor. The order of the procession was as follows, and the retiring procession observed the same order reversed:—

THE PROCESSION.

FELLOWS.

Mr P N Wadia	The Rev H Sierp
Mr Tribhovandas M Nathubhai	Prof N N Saher
Dr G B Kher	Mr A M Kajiji
Khan Bahadur D R Chichgur	Mr K Natarajan
Mr D G Padhye	Mr S S Kadri
Mr M D Kanga	Prof S M Isfahani
Dr B H Nanavatty	The Rev F X Haan
Mr Kalabhai Lallubhai	Mr Jaffar Rahimtoola
Prof. M J M A Mirza	Mr G J Agashe
Mr Kallandas Keshavdas	Dr R Row
Mr P P Joshi	Prof G C Bhate
Mr J E Davar	Mr L A Shah
Mr J M Antia	Principal R P Paranjpye
Prof O V Muller	Mr N M Samarth
Dr E F Sethna	Dr Sorab Nariman
Mr C M Cursetjee	Mr B E Ghasvala
Shaikh Faizullabhai Mulla	Dr K E Dadachanji
Dr L P Gomes	Mr N V Gokhale
Dr D A D'Monte	Mr Rustom K R Cama
Shams-ul-Ulama Dastur Dorab Sanjana	Mr G S Rao
Mr Kavasji B Sethna	Prof T K Gujjar
Mr N D Khandalavala	Mr N A F Moos
Mr M H Hakim	Lt-Col H P Dinsmoor
Dr A P Cama	Mr R D Sethna
Dr Cowasjee Hormusjee	Rao Bahadur V J Kirtikar
Dr Shantaram Vithal	The Rev Dr R Scott
Mr K R Cama	Shams-ul-Ulama J J Modi
Prof F B Tyabji	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna
Mr A K S Shaikh	Rao Bahadur G N Nadkarni
Mr F W Mars	Khan Bahadur M G Murzban
Mr N G Welinkar	
Mr E D Talati	

MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola,
The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dikshit.

MEMBER OF THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr J L Jenkins.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

Mr Jamshedji A Dalal, Mr Chunilal D Sarabjya,
Mr K Subramani Aiyar.

REGISTRAR.

Professor F M Dastur.

SYNDICS.

Mr Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan	The Hon'ble Mr D A Khare
Principal A L Covernton	Dr Temulji Nariman
Dr N F Surveyor	The Rev F Dreckmann
The Hon'ble Mr Chimanlal H Setalvad	The Rev Dr Mackichan

DEANS.

The Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes	The Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah Mehta
Lt-Col L F Childe	The Hon'ble Dr R G Bhandarkar

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Hon'ble Mr W H Sharp.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar.

THE CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their seats, there followed, on behalf of candidates for a degree, the application by the Deans of the Faculties in which they graduated; the passing of a grace by the Senate for their admission to the degree; the presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor; and their admission to the degree by the Chancellor. The Registrar, Professor Pardunji M Dastur, then made a declaration of the degrees conferred. Next came the presentation of the Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal, the James Berkley Gold Medal, the Chancellor's Medal, the Cobden Club Medal, the Queen-Empress Silver Medal, the Bai Hirabai Pestonji H. Cama Gold Medal, and the J. C. Lisbon Gold Medal, etc.

THE REPORT.

The Registrar then submitted the report of the proceedings of the University during the year.

THE CHANCELLOR.

The Chancellor then addressed the Convocation. He said:—

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.—I am sure that you will excuse me from delivering a formal address on this occasion, as, in other circumstances, I should have wished, You, Sir, have very kindly undertaken the task to which I feel unequal, and your great learning, and long connection with the University, will enable you to speak with a power I could not hope to wield.

There are, however, some matters on which I desire to say a few words at a time which may prove to be a turning point in the history of this University and a new departure in higher education in the Presidency.

In my address to Convocation last year, I frankly stated my early impressions of the position of education, and I plainly indicated certain defects which appeared urgently to need remedy. Primary education, the natural foundation of any truly national system, seemed to be gravely unsatisfactory.

As I pointed out: "The number of primary schools and the remuneration of the teachers are plainly inadequate", and I added that Government was alive to the need for advance in both directions. We have since improved the position of teachers so far as our means allowed, and we shall gradually increase the number of primary schools. This policy we shall consistently follow, although, for a time, it will prevent us from increasing our contributions towards higher education. I am glad to note that there is a growing body of opinion which supports the claims of the voiceless masses to that due share in the benefits of education which they have not hitherto received. I also drew attention to some serious defects in educational methods by which the extensive machinery of the University appeared to be weakened and its output to be rendered disappointing. Finally, I pleaded for the proper teaching of science, which India sorely needs. This appeal met with a most notable response and within a short time the large sum of 18 lakhs was placed at my disposal for the cause of science. The Presidency cannot be sufficiently grateful to the splendid liberality thus displayed by three of its prominent citizens, which has filled me with hope for the future. We now have the means of placing University teaching of science on a sound basis, and the responsibility for turning these means to the best possible account lies with us.

Since I had the honour of addressing you, I have earnestly sought to acquire an insight into present educational methods on the one hand and the educational requirements of the Presidency on the other hand. During last summer especially, I devoted much time to a study of the University curriculum and of the attainments of the graduates whose intellectual training it has regulated. I found myself inevitably led to some strong conclusions, and after consultation with authorities who have wide knowledge of recent educational developments in Europe and America, I decided upon a series of definite proposals.

Those proposals now rest with you, Gentlemen. I am confident that you will approach them in the spirit in which they are tendered, and that you will give to them as much careful thought as was expended upon their preparation. This is not the time or the place for detailed explanation; but there are some points which I wish to make perfectly clear to the people of the Presidency. I have noticed with pain the allegations (1st) that there is a political motive at the back of these proposals, and (2nd) that they indicate desire on the part of Government to take the control of higher education out of the hands of the Senate. I know well that unworthy suggestions of this kind would not for a moment occur to your minds; but I think it is desirable to meet them with an unqualified public repudiation. The one motive which has inspired the proposed changes is a most sincere desire that the University shall be placed fully abreast of modern educational progress and that it shall be rendered capable of imparting the training which India urgently needs in many departments of life. For the rest, it is the plain duty of Government and especially of the Chancellor, to point out frankly and fearlessly what appear to be defects, and to propose practical remedies. The decision as to any action that may be taken rests with the Senate.

In that very useful little publication "The Students Brotherwood Quarterly," I note the following wise words of Mr. Natrajan:

"There is a greater probability of our rightly understanding men if we habitually think of them as actuated by the best of motives instead of by the worst."

If every one would realize and act upon the sterling truth embodied in these words, life would be rendered happier and the progress of humanity would be more rapid.

All that I plead for, Gentlemen, is that where a subject is proposed to be omitted or made optional you will ask yourselves first of all what is the intellectual value to the average student of this subject as now taught, and whether the results of this teaching as shown in after life are all that could be desired and expected. I have in my mind the subject of history which I regard with as much veneration as any Member of the Senate. My own enquiries forced me to the conclusion that the value of history, as prescribed in the curriculum, was almost negligible, while a student could graduate without having any acquaintance with the history of India. My object is, therefore, that history shall be taught and thoroughly taught only to those who have a bent in that direction, and who might carry on their studies to the post graduate stage and be willing and able to undertake the historical work which is almost wholly neglected in this Presidency. At the same time, it is my strong opinion that no student should be eligible for a degree unless he possesses a fair general knowledge of the history of his own country. In matters of this nature, the really important question is: How many subjects can be thoroughly and soundly taught having regard to the limitations of time, and the true doctrine is that no subject should be included in a compulsory curriculum unless it can be so thoroughly taught as to play an effective part in intellectual training and to be capable, therefore, of being turned to direct or indirect account in after life.

I will allude to one other point only. I understand that there is a fear that science students, trained under the proposed three years' course, will prove to be weak in English. I venture to think that this fear is groundless.

It is a mistake to believe that sound science training fails to develop the literary faculty. Experience shows that this is not the case. Science properly taught is a great help to the orderly arrangement of ideas and consequently to a clear and logical style of writing which certainly does not, in all cases, result from the present B.A. curriculum. It is the intention of the Government to consider a B.Sc. to be quite as eligible as a B.A. for employment in the various branches of the Public Service.

I am certain that every Member of the Senate will agree with me in regarding education as one of the most important factors in promoting the progress of India. I believe that many of you will also agree that the practical results of higher education are not wholly satisfactory, and that while, on the one hand, the teaching of science is manifestly inadequate to modern requirements, on the other hand, the Arts courses are not producing as high a standard of culture, or as many workers in the great field of Indian literary and historical research as might fairly be expected. I have the fullest confidence that you will not fail to trace the relations between cause and effect, and I believe that you will find in the proposals laid before you the means of raising this University to the position which it ought to occupy and might occupy among the great educational institutions of the world.

And now I wish to refer to another matter in which I am keenly interested—the establishment of a Faculty of Commerce. I am very grateful to all who contributed to the cost of the experiment which I was anxious to try, and I believe that experiment to have been wholly successful. In a single course of lectures, it was impossible to do more than touch the fringe of a huge field of knowledge and of enquiry; but Professor Lees Smith has been able to arouse general interest and to bring home to many minds the need of a systematic study of the higher problems of Commerce and Industry. India is thrown into competition with countries in which all these questions now receive the most careful attention, and her internal development can be powerfully stimulated by the application of scientific methods to private enterprize. I am therefore convinced that, if we are able to provide the necessary training, great benefit will follow, and I hope that Bombay will lead the way to the rest of India.

After discussing the whole question with Professor Lees Smith, whose advice has been most valuable, we arrived at the conclusion that an endowment fund of approximately eight lakhs is required to provide a thoroughly competant Principal, and two Professors, and to meet other necessary expenses. The Principal must, in the first instance, be obtained from England; the Professors should be Indian selected after a three years' course of training at the London School of Economics. The proposed procedure is that four or five scholarships should be provided at once, and that a Principal should be appointed this autumn. He should be allowed some time for the study of Indian conditions and should then start courses of lectures under the auspices of the University. About three years from the present time, two Professors would be selected from the scholarship holders, and the Faculty of Commerce would then be placed on a permanent basis.

Returning to the financial aspects of the question, we should require during this year an endowment fund of about 3 3-4 lakhs for the Principalship, and an immediate guarantee of Rs. 9,000 for each of four or five scholarships, this expenditure being spread over three years. Broadly speaking, therefore, about four lakhs would be needed this year, and three years hence endowments of two Professorships amounting roughly to Rs. 1 3-4 lakhs each would be required.

For the reason that I have given, Government cannot promise a contribution to the endowment fund. We must consider first the crying needs of Primary and Industrial Schools for the poor. I have noticed the fascinating suggestion that the cotton excise duties should be drawn upon; but the Government of Bombay has no lien on these duties, and I fear that, in present financial circumstances, the Government of India will not be able to assist us in establishing our Faculty of Commerce. We must, therefore, trust to the well-known liberality and public spirit of the citizens of Bombay and I do not think that we shall trust in vain. Already one of the great benefactors of the Presidency has offered the munificent contribution of two lakhs, and it would be a pleasant feature if we were able to associate the Principalship, the two Professorships and the Scholarships with the names of leading citizens or of public bodies of whose public spirit these appointments would form permanent memorials.

In conclusion I desire to offer my hearty good wish to the recipients of the degrees which have been conferred to-day. The knowledge you have acquired imposes special responsibility upon you. It is a trust which you may squander or may turn to account for the good of your fellow-countrymen. Your future careers will depend upon the use you make of your acquired knowlege, but even more upon that further education of which a University can only lay the foundations. I venture to impress upon you two pieces of advice. Do not be led to form hasty judgments. Nothing is quite so simple as it may seem.

Think well before you pronounce opinions and then your opinions will deserve and will receive consideration. Lastly, I ask you all to remember the words of an eminent American Statesman and Orator, Daniel Webster: "With conscience satisfied in the discharge of duty, no consequences can harm you. There is no evil that we cannot either face or fly from, but the consciousness of duty disregarded." Believe me that these words embody a golden rule for the conduct of life. If you follow this rule, you will attain the happiness and success which I most cordially wish you.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, in addressing the meeting, said: Mr. Chancellor and Members of the Senate,—Following the example of my predecessors in the office which I have the honour to hold, I should begin by paying a tribute of respect to the memory of those of our Fellows—Ordinary as well as Honorary—who have been removed from amongst us either by death or resignation. The retirement of Dr. Selby at the beginning of this year has deprived us of the services of a distinguished scholar and educationist who, for thirty years moulded the destinies of higher education in this Presidency, and who as Vice-Chancellor of this University, during about four years, has left behind him a record of work and influence which, I need hardly say, has heightened the prestige of the University. By death we have lost the Rev. Dr. Pym, who, as Bishop of Bombay, was our Ex-officio Fellow, and whose courageous career in this Presidency, short but eventful, earned him the respect of even those who differed from him. We have also lost Mr. F. R. Vicaji, one of the alumni of our University. He was for several years Professor of Law in the Government Law School; and those who knew him well will, I believe, agree with me when I say that his literary gifts lent a charm to his conversation and the articles which he now and then contributed to the columns of some of the newspapers of Bombay. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, a model gentleman, and Sir Hurkissondas Narottamdas, a philanthropist, rendered valuable service to the University as members of our Board of Account. Mr. Macdougall, Professor of English Literature in Elphinstone College, won golden opinions among his pupils and his death is a distinct loss to that institution. During the few years of his career he gave hopeful token of his high ability but his life has been prematurely cut short much to our regret. Mrs. Pechey Phipson was the first lady appointed Fellow of this University under our old system. Her name will be long remembered in this Presidency in connection with the question of women's medical relief and education. The late Dastur Hoshang Jamasp Asana was a venerable oriental scholar of high repute; Dr. A. P. Andrade, in the old days, fought hard in the debates of the Senate in support of Portuguese as a second language at our Matriculation. The Rev. Dhanjibhai Naoroji was a man of saintly character, whose great ambition in this world was to lead a life of holiness in imitation of the Master whom he sought to follow. He bore his Cross nobly and who that knew him did not find the inspiration of courage and hope for the struggles of our mortal life? Last but not least of all I should record here the loss we have sustained by the retirement of one whose name is engraved in the heart of every Indian as one of our best friends, I refer to Sir Lawrence Jenkins. Though the arduous duties of the high office of Chief Justice, which he held here, left him little time to take an active part in our affairs, yet from frequent conversations I had with him on University questions in general and our legal curriculum in particular, I can say that he was one of the well-wishers of this University and did what he could to encourage those of its alumni who deserved encouragement by hard work and integrity.

THE SPRINGER RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP

The principal events of the academic year that has just closed, are stated in the Registrar's report, but one requires special reference and that is the award of the Springer research scholarship. In the letter which His Excellency the Governor in Council has addressed to the Senate proposing certain changes in our existing curricula for Arts and Science studies and in our system of examinations, it is pointed out as a defect of the present system that "with too few exceptions, the University has not produced graduates who have evinced capacity for original work in the various branches of life." The Springer research scholarship is a promising beginning in this direction and let us hope that we shall have more of such scholarships which will enable deserving graduates to devote themselves to research work. The course of lectures on higher Commercial education delivered under the auspices of this University by Prof. Lees-Smith, of the London School of Economics and Political Science, is a feature of this year and betokens great possibilities for the future of this institution as a teaching University. The interest which he has aroused and the public opinion which, I believe, he has succeeded in awakening on the subject, make it likely that sooner or later we shall be called upon to take up this question of Higher Commercial Education and supply what is becoming one of the pressing demands of instruction in these times of industrial activity and progress.

I may on this occasion draw attention to what used to be maintained in the earlier years of our academic life by some of the scholars to whom this institution owed its rise and progress. There is an idea abroad that we have taken for our pattern rather the old Universities of Oxford and Cambridge than the modern ones such as that of London. But if I remember rightly, the late Sir Alexander Grant observed when he was Vice-chancellor of this University, that we should have the London rather than the Cambridge or Oxford University for our model and that we should move with the times instead of sitting tight and adhering to orthodox views of higher education. Sir Alexander Grant was one of those who directed the destinies of this University in the earliest years of its career. That was a time when the ideal of University training was borrowed from a saying of the old Edinburgh reviewers that liberal education consisted in knowing something of everything and everything of something. It was in accordance with that view that our curriculum in Arts was arranged. One principal feature of that curriculum was that alone among the Indian Universities at that time this University insisted upon a classical language as a compulsory subject for the Arts examinations after the Matriculation. Sir Alexander defended the reform on several grounds to which it is unnecessary to refer here. That was the first stage of reform in the history of our University. It had one excellent effect—it gave an impetus to the study of Oriental literatue, especially Sanskrit, fit opened the eyes of Indians to the mine of intellectual and moral wealth contained in our ancient works; and what is more, under the scholarship of such men as Dr. Buhler, Dr. Kielhorn, and last but not least of all, Dr. Bhandarkar, it promoted the cause of antiquarian research, the results of which have been far-reaching and of immense value. The second stage of reform was reached when during the Chancellorship of Sir Richard Temple, Science was given a distinct place in our Arts curriculum. That change was introduced after a long debate in the Senate.

Educationists like Dr. Wordsworth were ardent advocates of the change and, I presume, it would not have carried the day, if the Senate as a body had not felt convinced that the University must move with the times. I am not competent to judge whether the effects of the change have been all that were desired when it was made. In the meantime followed a spirit of what has been called reaction among our graduates. It showed itself in a denunciation of social reforms, of Western institutions, and wholesale and blind eulogy of our customs, our literature, and everything. Those who directed the affairs of the University attributed that wild talk and writing to an absence of true historic perspective among our young men. And it was to remedy that state of things that the study of history and political economy was made compulsory in the course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

OUR PRINCIPAL LANDMARKS.

These three, as I humbly conceive it, are three of our principal landmarks. In spite of them complaints continue, and chief among them is that the system of education, imparted under the auspices of this University, hardly counts for the growth of true culture and character because it breeds in our young men no higher and healthier ambition than that of becoming office-seekers under Government instead of loving learning for its own sake. It is remarkable how the educational problem runs in every civilised country on almost identical lines. Even in England this had been the case, as Dr. Smiles tell us in one of his charming books. Macaulay, writing of the state of things in his time, said: "Like a curse on England was the obstinate determination of the middle classes to make their sons what they call gentlemen." "So we are overrun by clergymen without livings; lawyers without briefs; physicians without patients; authors without readers; clerks, soliciting employment, who might have thriven and been above the world as bakers, watch-makers, or innkeepers." And as for the English Universities not doing their work as they ought to, having regard to the interests of scholarship, readers of John Stuart Mill remember how he startled England fifty years ago by his remark that "the youth of England are not educated" and in proof challenged an answer to the question:—"What have the Senior Wranglers done even in Mathematics?" I do not wonder that Government service became the main ambition of our graduates, seeing that when this University was founded Government required educated men for its offices to help in carrying on the administration, and that was held forth as one of the aims of University training. But we have passed that stage and, I believe, it is now recognised by nearly all of us that liberal education has higher ends in view.

A GODLESS EDUCATION.

A more serious charge against our system of higher education requires more careful consideration. It is said that it is "a godless education"; that being purely secular in its aims and methods, it has resulted in the spirit of irreverence among our young men and led to all the mischiefs which are incidental to that spirit. Our young men, we are told, are brought up in ignorance of their own religion and have on that account imbibed notions of liberty and independence, which are inimical to the growth of character and healthy citizenship.

In order to understand the problem so presented in its true magnitude and devise proper remedies for the evils which we all deplore, it is essential at the outset that we should get our minds free of vague conceptions and prejudices. In the first place this complaint of "godlessness" is not peculiar to this country. It has been made and is still being made about English boys. Those of us who are familiar with Cardinal Newman's writings will remember how in his simple and attractive language he condemned University education in England because it was practically secular. It is now half a century since Ruskin wrote of the English youth as one to whom his religion seemed "discreditable" because "discredited," "putting forth its authority in a cowardly way" and "fit only to be scorned."

I am not quite sure that this could be said generally speaking of our youth or of our graduates. It is true that a wave of agnosticism and atheism, materialistic in its character and unsettling in its effects, passed over the earlier generation of our graduates, but that was mainly due to ideas borrowed from the writings of Mill and Spencer; but that was a temporary phase of the situation. Since then there has been a strong and in some respects unhealthy reaction in favour of the religion or religions of the country; and it will be found that most of the young men whose deplorable conduct has brought this question of "godless-education" to the front now are those who profess to pin their faith to the doctrines of the "Vedents" and the "Bhagavad Gita." I do not believe that the spirit of irreverence and its attendant evils will die out if only we bring them up in their own creeds.

The late Sir Henry Maine foretold forty-five years ago that Sanskrit learning in India would either die out in 50 years or that it would be kept alive only by the researches of European scholars. Had he lived now he would have had to confess that his prophesy has not turned out true, because, whatever else may be said of the defects of our University education, it has not resulted in indifference to our ancient literatures and our ancient religion. I think it may fairly be said that at the present day a keen and active interest is being taken in this country by the educated classes in our ancient works and religions. Further, I have no concern that we are or shall ever be a godless people. "Godlessness" is not a charge that can be justly brought against either our youth or our educated men. The spiritual faculty is innate in us and the sense of the Supreme Soul which we drink in as it were with our mother's milk, if I may say so, cannot disappear merely because the education we are given is secular. Some years ago when the late Mr. Justice Ranade and his friends were trying to propagate their ideas of religion and social reform, and the controversy became bitter, so much so that Mr. Ranade was subjected to something more than sharp criticism, in fact, maligned and misrepresented for disturbing our homes and our society instead of letting them alone, by religious and social discussions and movements, a distinguished Parsi gentleman put the following question to him: "Mr. Ranade, why don't you let religion alone? What is the use of attempting to reform it, when people do not care for the reform? There is so much else to do in this world than troubling oneself about God and Heaven." Mr. Ranade's reply was significant. He said:—"This is a land of religions. For better or worse, we have been thinking and talking about God and we cannot help it. God and Religion are born in our blood; they will pursue us even if we run away from them."

Let us not forget that the ideals of education partake of the nature of the ideals of civilisation at a given time and these are not now the same as those of the Middle Ages, as has been lucidly pointed out by Herbert Spencer in his work on "Education." It is vain to suppose that the Indian youth of the present day can or should become like his forefather of three generations back in manners. Who would wish the modern Englishman to become a mediæval Saxon? The main defect of modern education is that we live in an age when we are dominated by politics, political ideals and political methods. Perhaps, this is to a large extent inevitable. Even in England, the complaint has been common that political standards have lowered the standards of thinking. Western civilisation has come to India in the guise of a political power and that aspect of it was naturally bound to exercise the greatest influence on young minds, to the exclusion of the more constructive elements of that civilisation which have not had the same scope in India that they have had in Europe, and that, more silently than politics, but nevertheless as effectively, control social forces and contribute to national greatness. The West in her political mask, looks in the mirror of the East, and is horrified at her own image. Anarchism, rash thinking, wild writing, are all developments of Western politics divorced from the deep intellectual and spiritual purpose which is at the heart of Western as of Eastern civilisation. It is the result of the age of the newspaper, which Lord Morley has properly described in one of his Essays as "that huge engine for keeping discussion on a low level and making the political test final." We are taught by the very surroundings of the age to read fast and to think fast—which is no thinking at all—to judge loosely, and criticise cruelly, and above all, to suppose that success in life is due to "advertisement" and "self-assertion."

What is the remedy? The remedy, in my humble opinion, lies in the adoption of commonsense methods in the education and training of our young men. One of the most valuable acquisitions to modern educational theory is due to Comte, who said that the development of the individual and the development of the race consciousness proceed on identical lines. The individual is in fact the race in miniature—or, as Plato put it, Society is the individual writ large. It is a remarkable fact that the period of preparation of individuals as of nations must be a period of what, for want of a better word, I shall call isolation. It must be a period of silence, of concentration, of discipline, of obedience. It must be a period without any conflict of ideals. All great nations are born, it is said, in silence. So are all great individuals. Buddah, Christ, Mahomed, Shankaracharya—all great religious teachers, betook themselves to solitude and meditation in order to prepare themselves for their transcendental mission on earth. Are we to suppose that ordinary mortals, humbler though their vocations in life be, are exempt from the stern necessity which impelled these great souls to spend their period of probation away from the struggles, the temptations, the noise and bustle of the world around them? It is a paradox and yet the voice of history proclaims it true that social cohesion is born of lonely dignity of soul. Of Christianity it has been very properly said by a great divine that when it began to spread through the cities of the Roman Empire it was pronounced "an unsocial superstition" and was supposed to threaten the dissolution of all human bonds. St. Paul and his "disciples withdrew from the resorts of gaiety and ambition and looked with passionless and neutral eye on every game in which others lost or won their life, their all." And it was these men, supposed to be indifferent to secular things, that created "the interest of social cohesion" and became the founders of the society which is known as Christendom. And the same may be said of other communities and nations. Buddha and Shankaracharya began in lonelinessand they were the fathers of communities. This is not a matter of mere analogy when we are called upon to apply it to student life. In the fancy of society the law-giver's first object is to impress one single ideal on the social mind in order to give it the first requisites of all society, which are stability and cohesion, because in that preliminary stage, when the human beings sought to be united in one fold are like children, a competition or conflict of ideals is inimical to the compacting of infant societies. To-day we laugh at and justly think as ridiculous the ban which in ancient times our ancestors placed by means of a rigid law on sea-voyages and foreign travel. We laugh also at the rigid distinctions of caste which they laid down. We think and, rightly too, that these institutions have stunted the growth of India. But "every fiction that has ever laid strong hold on human belief is the mistaken image of some great truth." And as Bagehot has pointed out in his "Physics and Politics" these two customs were introduced to avoid a conflict of ideals for the creation of a society in its infant stages. That accounts, I believe, for the condemnation of "travel by land or sea" in the Christian Litany—because, in the words of Charles Kingsley, it gives rise to "a host of bad passions" in untutored minds. The principle is no less true of infant man as of infant society. It is necessary to ensure the steady operation on his mind of a single set of ideals up to the period when he is able to judge and choose for himself. All distractions, however wholesome they may be in themselves, have to be kept out during the period of studentship. Unless this can be done, unless this is done, we must expect our young men to grow up flabby in mind and body, lacking in steadiness, and liable to be tossed about hither and thither by every passing gust of opinion, tools in the hands of thoughtless writers and speakers.

It is, therefore, for the good of the State and for the good of society to see that educational agencies are rigorously kept sacred from outside influences by whatever name they are called and that a certain strict detachment and isolation marks them, if our youth are to be good citizens, great scholars, men of culture and character. The supreme value of concentration for the formation of character and for the salvation of the soul, for, in fact, the growth of true manhood in men, has been taught by all the great philosophies of India. The illustrious Patanjali has worked out this principle in his famous "Yoga Sutras." His teachings are popularly believed to embody a philosophy but the "Yoga" is as much a science as a philosophy, it is the science of concentration. The same truth was put in another and a more popular form by another great teacher. He said: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, that do with all thy might." How can a boy, or a child, or a girl learn the habit of concentration, if every now and then he or she is liable to be called away to act as police to prevent people from buying foreign goods or country liquor or to sing songs in glorification of this or that politician? Let me not be misunderstood. Political movements have my sincere sympathy; whether we like it or not, politics like the poor, will always be with us. I should be the last man to decry the work of political reformers as a class in the present circumstances of the country. But what I wish to insist upon is that, so far as the student class is concerned, it is a suicidal policy in the interests of the country to draw them away from what ought to be their proper sphere—their life of isolation and probation—and teach them to measure life by the ideals of politics, where it has been rightly said "the choice constantly lies between two blunders."

ANCIENT IDEAL OF EDUCATION.

And this was the ancient ideal of education in India. We had Universities then, whether during the Hindu or the Buddhist period, and they were called Forest Universities, that is, the teachers lived with their pupils and taught not in the midst of the noise and din of cities but in secluded spots, the object being to segregate students from all distractions and enable them to concentrate their minds upon their studies and subject them to discipline helping towards the formation of character. The teacher who presided over such an institution was called a 'Kulapati.' That is, one who feeds and teaches a thousand pupils. Valmiki is represented in the Ramayana to have had such a University; and Shakuntala's father Kanwa living in the solitude of a jungle is described by Kalidasa as a Kulapati. In the Kadambari there is a description given of the way in which Prince Chandrapida received his education. It is said there: "To prevent distraction, Tarapida had built for" the prince "a palace of learning outside the city, stretching half a league along the Sipra river, surrounded by a wall of white bricks like the circle of peaks of a snow-mountain, girt with a great moat running along the walls, guarded by very strong gates having one door kept open for ingress." The boy was placed there, we are told, "like a young lion in a cage, forbidding all egress, surrounding him with a suite composed mainly of the sons of the teachers, keeping his mind free from distraction." According to this ancient system, taking the duration of human life to be 100 years, it was divided into four stages, the first of which was "Brahmacharya" or studentship: a student, generally speaking, lived that stage of life until his 25th year. He was called an "antevasin," because he had to live with his teacher, apart from his home, until he finished his studies. No distraction from those studies was allowed: and there could be no distraction because the pupil lived with his teacher apart from the temptations and noise of the outer world. The rules laid down for a student by Manu and Yajnyavalkya may seem to us in these days somewhat grotesque but they were all laid down for disciplining the conduct and regulating his life in a methodical manner. Three principles ran through them all—the principle of self-restraint, the principle of truth, and the principle that all knowledge must be guided by a knowledge of the Supreme Soul, that is by a deep consciousness that through the history of our lives must run the golden thread of spiritual beauty as the very basis and essence of Worldy Utility, enabling us to look at life as a whole. The same was the case with Buddhism with this difference that its Univetsities inculcated the rules of right conduct—self-control, truthfulness, regularity of life—without reference to any Deity and all future rewards and punishments. Even the Mahabharata contains references to such inculcation.

After all, these ancients saw that the man is greater than the machine. If their first principle of education was detachment of the student from the noisy strife of the world and steadied concentration for the purposes of study and conduct, their second principle was the teacher's personality. The greatest teachers of the ancient world worked without any of the advantages and appliances which are at the disposal of even the most mediocre schoolmaster of these days. They had no department to look after their interests but they attracted hundreds of pupils from far and near, and not only attracted them but kept them together for long years, bound by the spell of their magnetic personality. When these scholars went out they made the names and teachings of their masters honeured throughout the land. Ancient Indian sages were particular about the choice of a Guru or preceptor. They laid down not only his intellectual and moral qualifications but also the outward marks by which he could be known. The great "Madhavacharya" tells us what some of those marks were: He who is ninety-six inches high, and measures the same with his arms stretched out"—that is, not only a sound mind in a sound body, but a great soul set in a great statuesque frame.

These are indeed ideas which, having regard to modern conditions, it is impossible to reproduce or realise in our days and apply to the spirit of the present age. We cannot lodge our Universities and colleges in forests and we cannot have all teachers and professors of the pattern prescribed by "Madhavacharya." But we can certainly put new things in old light by infusing as far as practicable into our educational system the spirit of the ancients. I am more than ever convinced that the Resolution which the Government of Bombay recently issued on the subject of discipline in our schools and colleges is in entire accord with that spirit in that it insists upon the detachment of students from all noisy strife and exciting controversies.

The next thing is, whether it be a schoolmaster or a professor, the teacher of Indian youth must have a big enough heart. He must be one who can put himself in the place of his pupils and understand their mental structure and development. For this latter purpose, the principle which I have mentioned above, namely: that the individual consciousness develops along the line of race consciousness must be utilised to a much larger extent than at present. The mind of the Indian student is not a 'tabula rasa.' Centuries of culture have left their impress on it and no one who takes no pains to understand what the ground-plan of that culture is, is likely to understand his pupils and exercise any moral influence on them. For instance, who can doubt that the teaching of philosophy in India can be far more effetive and be far more an influence, if the Professor lecturing on it is able to compare intelligently the great philosophies of India with those of Europe? The Universities Commission has made a strong recommendation to this effect. This work which ought to be done in India and by our Professors and students is done at present by German 'savants' like Professor Deussen, whose book on the philosophy of the Upanishads is a masterpiece of its kind. Such co-ordination between Indian and Western culture would invest it with a personal interest to the Indian student. Some one has said that every man is born either a Platonist or an Aristotelian. It would be far more correct to say of every Hindu that he is born either an Advaita or Dwaita. We get in our Colleges all of Kant and Hegel, Sedgwick and Martineau but little of our own philosophers, such as Shankaracharya, Ramanuja and Madhavacharya. The result is that what philosophy we learn does not touch the heart, and we drop it off the moment we have taken our degrees. Education, to evoke the formative elements in the pupils' character, must be correlated with his past national culture and appeal not only to his intellect but also to his moral being. This is recognised by nearly all edueationists in Europe. The late Dr. Edward Caird, for instance, held fast to the faith that "it is only by acting on the heart and the imagination that a character can be produced which is truly at one with reason: while morality which addresses the understanding is incapable of any practical effect on the mass of men and indeed tends to produce an irresolute scrupulous tone of mind which is the reverse of moral strength." At the Moral Education Congress held last year in England some speakers maintained that character is best formed and moral lessons conveyed to effect when the ethical note is sounded in all that young men are taught.

It was only the other day that I noticed in one of the leading American periodicals an article on the teaching of language. The writer there said that the course of modern education was that language was taught as if it were a mechanical thing, whereas it is and ought be a spiritual study—it is life. Now, this is an old and familiar idea in India. We have it on the authority of Patanjali that the use of correct words to express our thoughts leads to spiritual good and that the use of ungrammatical words is a sin. A young student is apt to regard this as a mere hyperbole; and yet I apprehend it is substantially true. I cannot convey the idea better than by putting it in the way it was put to a class in my time by the late Rev. Dr. Willy, then Rector of St. Mary's Institution, in looking over our Latin compositions. "Look here," he warned, us "a man who does not write and speak correctly and accurately is not a gentleman. Incorrect writing and speaking means, first, carelessness. Carelessness becoming a habit leads to falsehood." Here was an ethical lesson conveyed to us; and he used to impress it in a variety of ways whenever he found us tripping in the use of any word or expression. Language is often taught as if the "word" is more important than the "thing" and the result is 'Cacoethes scribendi' among our young men, which reminds one of Punch's cartoon representing a cabman refusing a fare, because he had no time as he was busy finishing "a hatricle," using the roof of his hansom for a desk.

So also with Science, and Poetry. Science, it is true, cannot be learnt to effect from mere books—it can be studied well and to purpose only in a well-equipped laboratory. The study of science as science conveys but dry lessons and dry lessons cannot reach the heart and form character, however much they may enlighten the mind. It is said the poet idealises science because he "awakes our dull eye." He impresses upon the mind the lesson so needed for the formation of character that nature has a contempt for everything that is ugly and lives for beauty.

"Sir," asked a stdent, "what do we learn from Chemistry?" The question, it is said, was put to a Chemist, and fortunately for the young questioner, the Chemist was not a dry as dust, but had a vision for fine discriminations. And his answer was:—"Young man, Chemistry teaches us that we can utilise any kind of waste except waste of time." Science, allied to poetry, can be made into a sermon for ethical conduct, if only the teacher has the poetic temper and enthusiasm.

These are but a few illustrations to show that nearly every subject can be and ought to be taught so as to convey ethical lessons calculated to form a young man's character and influence his conduct. The difficulties in India of religious instruction in schools and colleges are indeed great on account of the variety of sects and creeds. But that is no reason for excluding moral instruction altogether. Some years ago indeed the opinion prevailed that such instruction was out of place in our schools and colleges. It was an opinion borrowed from such thinkers of the time as John Stuart Mill, but many things have happened since then; our ideals of education have changed; and the fact that a Moral Education Congress, composed of representatives from different parts of the civilised world, met last year in London and emphasised the necessity of such teaching in Educational Institutions shows that Mill's opinion no longer holds the ground. Whatever the case of other countries, here in India we are peculiarly situated. According to the national genius of the people and their traditions, moral teaching is the very essence of education; the two must go together.

Sister and Brother Graduates, you who have to-day received your degree diplomas, I have laid stress in this address upon concentration and discipline and ethical teaching, because without them true manhood cannot be acquired. We may all not be able to be scholars, men of ripe culture, but on all of us is laid the obligation of developing true character, and true character is formed only where we have learnt to control ourselves—when we have mastered impulse and acquired the virtues of truth, patience, and above all, the enthusiasm of humanity. I take it that every one of you wishes to succeed in life. Now, true success must come if only you will go to work inspired by the lesson from the legend of an artist I have read of. It is said that there was an artist whose paintings were the admiration of all who saw them and were superior to the paintings of all other artists of his time, because they had a peculiar red tint, the source of which none could discover. On his death the secret stood revealed. It was found that there was a wound on his heart and that he used to utilise the blood there for the red colour of his paintings. This is only a legend but the lesson it conveys is great. That lesson is that there can be no success in life worth having, that nothing worth achieving can be achieved by us unless it be at the cost of heart's blood—unless, that is, we work and love our work with all our minds, all our hearts, and all our souls. And above all, remember Emerson's saying "Love measure," that is, be self-controlled: study dignity and self-respect which comes of thinking soberly, acting with righteousness, and, what is more, living piously "as ever in the Great Taskmaster's eye."

At the conclusion of the address, the Chancellor disolved the Convocation, and the procession retired in the reverse order to that observed on entering the hall. The assembly rose and remained standing until the retiring procession had left the hall.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Rain in Affected Parts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The Central Provinces and the south-east of the United Provinces have had light showers during the past twenty-four hours which are likely to extend into Behar. This is too late to avert a famine, but every drop will be valuable.

LOWER GANGES BRIDGE PROJECT.

Acquisition of Land.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

Mr. M. N. Ghose goes on special duty to acquire land in connection with the Lower Ganges Bridge Project.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The Viceroy returns to Calcutta from tour on the 23rd instant.

HEALTH OF SIR FRANCIS MACLEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The "Empire" hears that Sir Francis Maclean is likely to have to leave India before the arrival of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, his doctors considering the rheumatism from which he has been suffering of late to be serious.

It is now definitely settled that the retirement of Sir Francis Maclean will be from the 11th proximo.

MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY.

Stay of Prosecution Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

Justices Caspersz and Ryves, in the Calcutta High Court to-day, rejected an application, made on behalf of Rakhal Chunder Taha, for a stay of the prosecution for perjury, now pending against him. The applicant was an approver in the Midnapore Conspiracy Case, who turned hostile and is now being prosecuted.

DIVORCE DECREES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

In the High Court here yesterday, a decree nisi with Rs. 1,500 damages, was awarded to the petitioner in the divorce case of Frederic Ormond Heyland Jackson vs. Beatrice Rose Lemere Jackson and George Stratigopolo.

The decree nisi in the suit of Annie Gentles against A. E. Gentles was made absolute.

THE E. B. S. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

It is understood that a despatch has arrived from the Secretary of State upon the subject of the long-talked-of scheme for the taking over of the Eastern Bengal State Railway by the Bengal North-Western Railway Company and that Colonel Gracey and Mr. Izat of the latter body arrived in Calcutta by last mail to discuss the matter with the Government of India.

A RAILWAY COLLISION.

No Passengers Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 16.

A serious railway collision occurred yesterday at Swa, which is a station between Toungoo and Mandalay. Fifteen goods wagons were smashed, the permanent way was damaged and the line blocked. No passengers were injured. The damaged line is being repaired and mails had to be transhipped.

BARON BAYERNS and M. Dallers have arrived in Bombay from Europe to negotiate with a view to taking over the railway refreshment arrangements in India by the International Wagon Fit Company, which already commands so much of this business in other parts of the world. It is understood that they will proceed to Calcutta early next week.

MISS CLARKE accompanied by Captain Drumond, A.-D.-C. visited the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home on Monday afternoon.

THE MAKING OF COFFEE.

IT is remarkable, when one thinks of it, how few places there are where a good infusion of coffee is to be found in India. It need not be sought in hotels, and the experienced traveller on summing up his experiences will only remember a few clubs and a few private houses when the coffee was as good as it is possible to be. On steamers the coffee is particularly bad, and, many are the surmises to account for its inferiority. An ex-P. and O. steward in a confidential chat once told an acquaintance the secret of P. and O. coffee. Said he, "While the coffee is roasting it is stirred with a spoon that has been dipped in ghee." That is to say, the delicate aroma of coffee was "improved" by the flavour of burnt butter. Coffee is badly made as a rule by most people, and as a consequence, many live and die with only remote idea of its real flavour. The Turks and Arabs are famed for their skill in preparing this famous beverage, but it is not in the large hotels of these countries that good coffee is to be found; it must be sought for in the cafes where a man gives special attention to its preparation. The Arab removes all stones and other foreign matter from the beans before roasting. A single decayed bean suffices to affect the taste of the rest and the roasting is always performed in an open shallow pan over a clear fire. The beans are constantly stirred with a spoon until the oil they contain begins to appear on the surface. They are then removed and cooled. They are less burnt than is usual in Europe, and thus the essential oil that give the aroma to coffee is not driven off. The beans are then ground in a mortar to the state of flour and the infusion is made in a small brass or copper pot well tinned inside, and of a size to suit the quantity required. The powder is put in cold water, a small pinch of salt is added, and it is brought to the boil throwing up a light brown froth. It is then removed until the froth subsides and the frothing is repeated again twice, completing the infusion. It is sweetened with sugar-cand

BY THE WAY.

CHANGES AT HARROW.

When Harrovians reassembled for the commencement of the Easter term they found several changes in the administration of the different houses. The most important of these is the resignation of the Rev. E. C. E. Owen from the charge of The Knoll, the large house which was built forty-two years ago by the late Mr. R. Bosworth Smith. This house now passes into the hands of Mr. C. P. H. Mayo, who joined the staff, from Wellington, in 1893, and who has directed one of the smaller houses since 1905. Consequent upon Mr. Mayo's promotion Mr. A. W. Siddons will receive advancement, while M. Minssen, the French instructor; will go into residence at The Copse.

A WOMAN IN THE WAY.

An ex-Custodian of Holyrood has in "Chamber's Journal" a story concerning the famous bloodstains of Rizzio which are still shown to visitors to the historic pile. In the fifties, when the late Queen began to frequent the Royal apartments, an old lady, either keeper or cleaner, was one morning showing Prince Albert up to Queen Mary's rooms. The Prince, as they reached the top of the stair, quietly asked where were the indelible bloodstains. The form of a lady peering at the stains barred the view, and the cicerone snapped out, "They're there, if that women wad stand oot o' the wey!" It was the Queen, who had stolen a march on the Prince Consort.

SIR F. BURNAND'S HUMOUR.

Mr. Lucy, in the latest instalment of his autobiography in the "Cornhill," refers, among other things, to his connexion with Sir F. Burnand and the "Punch" staff. On one occasion Mr. Lucy and Sir Francis were talking in the crowded assembly at the Foreign Office on one of the Queen's Birthday nights. A guest in uniform, starred and medalled, came up and effusively shook hands with Burnand, whose reception betrayed some embarrassment. Observing this the new-comer said: "I see you don't know me from Adam." "My dear sir," said Burnand, "I didn't know Adam."

PHIL MAY'S GENEROSITY.

Phil May, Mr. Lucy describes as one of the most generous men that ever breathed. "Whatever was his in the way of property was anybody else's who might chance to pass by and hold out his hand." A drawing by him, however casual, made the paper on which it was drawn as valuable as a banknote. If anyone admired it "Take it, my boy," was his swift response. "My boy" took it with such regularity as to threaten depletion of the artist's portfolio. Mrs. May formed a business habit that checked, though it never stopped, the practice. After one of his informal evenings at home, at which some who had not been invited frequently turned up, Mrs. May made mental notes of raids on the portfolio. The next morning she either wrote to or called upon the connoisseur with polite request for return of the sketch.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP'S HOME.

"Few episcopal houses are so fair and beautiful, or so full of historic interest, as the future home of the new Archbishop. It is a very stately building, girt by gardens and towering trees, and washed by the broad Ouse." So writes Rev. P. H. Ditchfield in the "Treasury," and the illustrations which accompany his article fully bear out the description. The building is very old. Part of it was built by Walter de Grey, Archbishop from 1216 to 1255, and it has been added to at various times since. The chapel is part of the old thirteenth-century work. It was carefully restored by Dr. Maclagan, who placed beautiful stained glass in the windows and supplied it with fittings and furniture, the best productions of modern artistic workmanship.

THE GARDENS.

A glimpse of the gardens reveals one of the chief charms of the palace. The landscape gardener, Mr. Ditchfield remarks, has been unfortunately busy here, and has uprooted all traces of the formed garden, the low edges of hornbeam and yew, and the old maze wherein Archbishop Sharp used to love to retire and praise his Maker. All these have gone, but the lime avenue, the vistas of rich foliage, the countless shrubs and trees and wide sweeps of lawn delight the eye, and will not be ungrateful to the new bishop whose later years have been spent amid the streets and lanes of eastern London.

CANADA'S BIGGEST MEN.

A short time ago the "Courier," of Toronto, asked its readers to vote upon the question, "Who are Canada's ten biggest men?" Living men alone were to be considered and foreign birth was not to disqualify. The votes were scattered over 120 names, the ten receiving the largest number of votes being:

Sir Wilfred Laurier.	Sir Charles Tupper.
Lord Strathcona,	Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Sir William van Horne.	Sir T. Shaughnessy.
Dr. Goldwin Smith.	Sir S. Fleming.
Mr. William Mackenzie.	Mr. R. L. Borden.

The next sixteen included Dr. William Osler, Sir James Whitney, Hon. E. Blake, Rev. Charles Gordon ("Ralph Connor"), and Sir Gilbert Parker.

BOB-SLEIGHING AT LES AVANTS.

Les Avants, the scene of the recent bob-sleigh accident in which Major Anketell-Jones lost his life has one of the finest natural luging courses in Europe. The place itself is some six miles high up above Montreux, with which it is connected by a funicular railway. The starting-point of the course is about to miles from Les Avants, and for the first mile or so the descent is somewhat steep. As the speed increases the luger, or bob-sleigher, flashes round corners, down steep hills, and up small inclines until he comes to a glorious straight run of a good mile and a half. Here the pace becomes maddening; swerving from side to side in guiding his flying runners, he rushes downward with the speed of an express-train, until a kindly incline gradually slows him down, and-by easy stages he reaches Montreux,

A JAPANESE SUPERSTITION.

A curious custom has been in vogue in Japan from time immemorial, whereby everybody eats "soba" (a kind of macaroni made of buckwheat meal) in the evening of the last day of each year. It is called "tsumogori" or year-end "soba." Investigating the origin of the custom, a hunter of curiosities in Osaka has discovered that it arose in the following manner. Makers of gold-leaf used to wrap up the gold to be beaten with paper, which in turn was wrapped in a piece of cotton cloth several times folded. The goldbeaters then used to beat the packet thus formed with a hammer. But particles of the gold escaped through the wrapper and were lost. Accordingly, a wooden bowl containing buckwheat meal was placed in the middle of the room, and it was believed that the buckwheat attracted the particles of gold wandering in the air. Thus the "soba" which is eaten on the evening of the last day of a year is believed to have the quality of absorbing or attracting gold or money.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COMING OF THE "INCROYABLE."

Individuality in dress seems to be allowed more and more scope, for the best designers are encouraging the study of quaint and characteristic modes writes our Lady correspondent. Ladies fortunate enough to possess old pictures will find that they cannot do better than have their gowns made as modifications of the fashions of that period which followed after the influence of the Directoire in France had made itself felt in England. The clinging gown, the note of lace, the embroideries which have been brought from far away or treasured in ancient coffers, all those lovely things are adaptable in skilled hands. The transparencies of lace and net which were so much affected by the women of the Incroyable, or Merveilleuse, period are utilised on every gown, and the way in which shot chiffons and silks are disposed brings us back entirely to the days of the early part of the nineteenth century. According to the portrait of Madame Bonaparte, after Gerard, who painted most of the women of the Directoire, a portrait now in the Musee de Versailles, a white gown, almost transparent, was worn with gold embroidery above the hem and over it a full length overdress, or it might be a coat, of green velvet, also gold embroidered. This is exactly what we are wearing to-day as a specially effective toilette.

MANY SELECTIONS.

The woman, however who adheres to the individual note does not find herself limited in any way to what others select. She may exercise discrimination and dress herself as she pleases—modified Directoire, Incroyable, or she may go to her English pictures for her inspiration. When a turban forms a suitable frame for a face there is nothing more becoming. After all, why limit oneself to an exact copy of Madame de Stael's way of putting it on, as the Parisians are doing, allowing it to fall over one ear? Why not wear it of a size, and in a mode, to bring out the finest points of the face and to show the coiffure to the best advantage? Some of the newest of these toques, or turbans, are of silk, and the trimming in high favour is composed of strings of large beads of cut jet. They form a clump, and then fall away in chains twisted round the hat, and are decidedly graceful. Vying with these hats, are alway the wide-brimmed models covered in satin and trimmed often with bunches of ostrich feathers, curled or uncurled, and at times, of two colours mingled. Hair-dressing is, of course adapted to the style of dressing, and the Greek mode more than any other prevails. Hair-dressing was a most important fact in the Incroyable costume, but a woman did not take the trouble of dressing her own hair. In the morning, with a little linen gown, she had fair hair very simply dressed but piled high on her head. In the afternoon, with her clinging gown and her scarf of the hues of a butterfly, she had hair a la Berenice. In the evening she wore her black hair a la Grecque, with a twist of blue ribbon held by a diamond crescent. The whole idea repeats itself to-day, only our elegantes do not actually alter the colour of the postiches they wear. Tea-gowns permit the individual taste of their wearers to appear almost more than any others, for the surroundings in which they are worn enhance their charm. Chiffon—irridescent because one layer is used above another—lace inserted into mousseline de soie and others of the innumerable silky transparencies are in favour, while the inevitable bands of embroidery give the finishing touch. The lingerie stock sketched has Greek key-pattern lace insertions, yoke and sleeves, and is cut in panels. The tea-gown may be carried out in faced cloth, Charmeuse, or cashmere de soie. The chemisette is of tucked net, and the note of distinction is given by a black satin folded belt.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	1	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	2	8
G Mahim and Worli	4	3	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	13	13	104
Total same date of last year	10	6	135

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
12	3

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

February 15th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	50	40	11
B	171	202	25
C	107	81	9
D	57	50	4
E	126	113	10
F	34	19	0
G	45	6	0
Total to date	591	493	59
Total rats killed			1084

CUT THREE INCHES DEEP.

Terrible Operation for Stone in the Kidneys.

"I suffered from inflammation of the bladder and stone in the kidneys for 2 years," says Mrs. A. Hanson, of 19, Hawk Street, Huddersfield, England. "At first I couldn't understand what was the matter with me; my eyes grew puffy, and I could hardly see out of them; I had awful headaches, and my feet and hands began to swell terribly. The urine was thick and gravelly, and very scarce. One moment I would be in a fever of heat, with drops of perspiration rolling off me; the next moment I was all of a chill.

"I used to have mustard poultices applied to ease the terrible pain, and, although they burnt the skin off, I never felt anything of them, so cruel was the pain in my back.

"I got into such a state that I had to go into .....Infirmary, where I was detained 10 weeks. There I was operated upon, and as long as I live I shall never forget the horror of that operation. They cut me three inches deep in the side, and it seemed just as though they had lifted the flesh right up. Even to-day I shudder to think of what I went through, and no power on earth could persuade me to undergo such a terrible ordeal again. I thought every hour was going to be my last.

"I feel sure that if I had begun with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills earlier I should never have needed to undergo that operation. Before I had taken many doses I felt relieved, and after a few boxes the water began to pass quite naturally, all the muddiness had gone, and there was no gravel. I have not had one of those bad turns of kidney complaint from that day to this, although I used to have bad turns every week or fortnight before."

Several months later Mrs. Hanson said, "I have been keeping first rate ever since I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

IN England the 25th of January is the day of St, Paul, but in Scotland it is Burns Day, and on that day all the mysteries of that cult, in banquet and concert, were duly celebrated throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. The hold which Burns has upon the popular heart there never ceases to be a theme of wonder to a visitor from the south, if only for the fact that it seems to penetrate down to strata of society where a taste for poetry would be the last thing one would expect to find. Josiah Flint himself a tramp, deponed that the Scottish tramp was a fine fellow enough when he was sober, but that "when he was drunk he could talk of nothing but Robbie Burns." His seat in the heart of the peasantry is no less secure. Among cottages of the sort in which the only works of art that break up with colour the grey walls are tradesmen's illustrated calendars there are few that do not have a representation of some kind of the poet. It may be only a portrait of him or a picture of the Genius of Poetry meeting him as he ploughed, or of him standing in a highly conventional attitude reciting his poetry amid the group of Edinburgh "literati," but there it is—a representation Burns,—and in it the cottager sets his seal to the national cult. One thing, however, one cannot fail to notice, and that is that, even in cottages where the memory of Burns is thus held in esteem, a copy of Burns's works is very seldom to be found. The explanation is that Burns is not read there; he is sung. It is not his poems but his lyrics that chiefly endear him. Sung, however, he is, and that heartily. On such long evenings as these, for example, in the farm kitchens the "cow bailie" perhaps will "raise the tune," and Jock, who drives the "second pair," will scrape an accompaniment on the fiddle; then the "halflin" will add his voice, untill presently the whole staff of the farmyard will be joining in the spirited melodies of "Green grows the rashes," or "Duncan Gray," or the more plaintive music of "Flow gently, sweet Afton." It is the words that make the chief charm of those songs. For all their simplicity and plainness, they are instinct with poetic feeling, and find their way to their destination as straight as a line of light. But the music is beautiful also. It is so on its own merits as music, and doubly so from that exquisite adaptation to the words which is due to the fact that the music existed first, and that Burns united in himself the most delicate appreciation of its charm and the power to express in words the feelings it awakened in him. But behind the song and the verse stands the fascinating personality of the man himself. It is a cult of Burns as much as it is of Burns's poetry. There is in it the chivalrous feeling that something is being rendered to him now which should have been rendered in his lifetime, and which, being rendered late, ought to be rendered all the more abundantly. This, added to the perception that if the poet greatly erred he grievously answered for it, awakes sympathy in all, and in some natures a passionate tenderness for the unhappy man of genius. That tenderness, it may be believed, is not in some quarters greatly diminished by the fact that the auctioneers who offered his punch-bowl for sale exaggerated only a little when they described it as "the companion and memorial of his happiest moments."

THE ORIGINAL OF JEAN VALJEAN.

M. Gustave Simon in the "Revue de Paris" sheds some light on the original of Jean Valjean in "Les Miserables." It was so well understood from the beginning that "Bienvenu Myriel, Bishop of D—" in Hugo's story was Mgr. Miollis, Bishop of Digne, that on the publication of the book a nephew of the prelate's wrote to the newspapers correcting certain of the biographic details. It seems he had his Valjean. This was one Pierre Maurin, who for stealing some bread and handsomely tronncing the baker at the same time underwent five year's penal servitude. On his release, finding all other doors shut against him he chanced to knock one night at the Bishop's and was admitted. The Bishop uncorked a bottle of Lamalgne for him, treated him kindly, put him up for the night, and thought so well of him as to recommend him to his brother, a general in the army of Italy. Here in connection with the ambulance, Maurin behaved with a bravery that some times mounted to recklessness so that on his return to France the Bishop, proud of the rescue he had made, received him with open arms. Then an element of romance crept into the story. The Bishop had a housekeeper and the housekeeper had a niece, and the exconvict and the niece fell in love with each other. It was a delicate situation, but Maurin solved it abruptly. Judging that his past forbade his having any future, he one day left the palace, rejoined Napoleon's army, and ended by falling on the field of Waterloo.

FRANCE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The "Journal des Debats," which under the Napoleonic ascendancy pre-existed as the "Journal de l'Empire," gives daily extracts from its issues of a hundred years ago, and recently two of the paragraphs it reprint were of a sort to amuse English readers. The first relates to the retreat to Corunna and the embarkation of the troops. It is an epigram of a poet of the day who says, "That aquatic people are already taking for shelter to the waters; fighting the English is like hunting wild ducks." The other criticises unfavourably a production of "Macbeth" at the Theatre Francais. The audience, it seems, laughed aloud at the tragedy, and one auditor, when Lady Macbeth, under the name of Queen Fredegonde, enters walking in her sleep, cried out "Casse-cou!" "Ridicule alone," says the writer, "can do justice to those horrible displays"; and he adds: "It seems to me that actors, out of respect for the good taste and judgment of the healthy part of the public, ought to make themselves a law to stain the tragic stage no longer with those English horrors." The version referred to was probably not that melodramatic spectacle "The Visions of Macbeth, or The Witches of Scotland," in which among other magical effects, the witches rose from the ground upborne on a vulture's wings. It would be the adaptation by Ducis, in which case a large part of the "horrors" would be not "English" but introduced by Ducis himself.

THE SHAKESPERE PROBLEM.

Some time ago Mr. Greenwood published a book, "The Shakespere Problem Restated," and soon after Canon Beeching wrote another, "William Shakespere, Player, Playmaker and Poet," which traversed certain of Mr. Greenwood's conclusions. It is now intimated that Mr. Greenwood is to return to the change in another book on Shakspere. No doubt Canon Beeching will again take up his pen and again rejoin and so book will call forth book on Shakespere indefinitely. The mass of Shakesperean literature now must be appelling. It shows no sign of diminishing, and he who would acquire the "omne scibile" concerning Shakspere and his works has an impossible task. There is a legend that a French man once tried to do so. He designed to write a "magnum opus" on Shakspere, and instead of doing what under the circumstances, a German would have done—lighting his pipe and smoking out an "a priori" conception of the whole subject,—he resolved first to master all the literature ancillary to his subject. So, by and by, his study became congested with books. Books about Shakspere cumbered the chairs books about Shakspere were piled up upon the floor, every spare inch of space had its book, and no ledge, jutty, nor coign of vantage but supported its volume, so that visitors to the student could only interview a nose and a pair of spectacled eyes across a parapet of books. Moreover, within his castle he found his was a living subject and that for every work which he mastered two new ones were issued in England and three in Germany. Still he held stontly to his task, and if man had not been created mortal he might have accomplished wonders. But "fie on that knave, Death!" He spoils all; and the man died not only before achieving his "magnum opus" but before having mastered a tenth part of the preliminary studies. Madame Novikoff's reminiceences and correspondence, edited by Mr. W. T. Steed, will be one of the most interesting books of the spring. The two volumes will contain hundreds of letters from Gladstone, Froude, Kinglake, Freeman, and other notables. Mr. Andrew Melrose is fortunate enough to be the publisher of the book.

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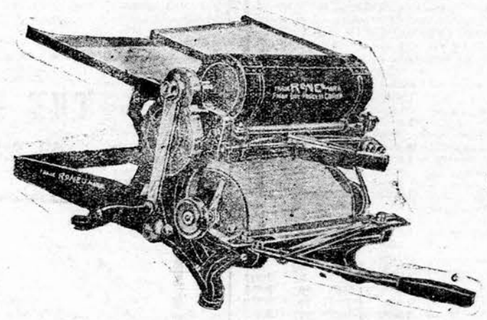

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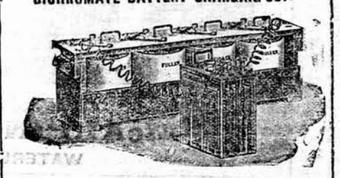

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Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Quinsy
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

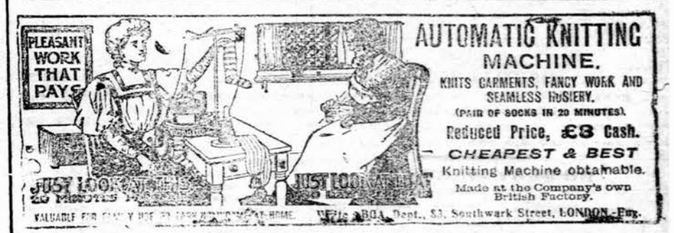
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.


PLEASANT WORK THAT PAYS
JUST LOOK
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AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.
KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).
Reduced Price, £8 Cash.
CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in immmerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

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Booklet and full particulars on application to

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DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 15, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 16, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 3/4		1/8
3 do. Rentes	97 3/4	1/2	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 13/16	1/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 3/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 11/16		3/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16		3/16
do. in New York ...	51 1/2		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·19 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·51	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4/87		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since	14th
do Short London Bills			Jan.
3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/3	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 5/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchg.d.
Bar Gold (per os.) 77-9 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Moderate demand.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... Dull.
Manchester — ...	... Quiet.
Total Sales ...	...7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 ,,
Imports	10,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 5·11—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 5-16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
4 93	4 99	5·00	5·01	5·03
—03	—03	—03	—03	—03
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·04	4·93	4·94	4·92	
—02	—02	—02	—01	

New York:—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	32,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	19,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	15,003 ,,
Do to Continent	17,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·80—05	
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·49—04	Declined early owing to favorable weather reports and advanced later on limited offerings.
Do. do. May 9·44—04	

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—9 3-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·49—03
Do. do. May 9·52—02
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C I. F., 38 1-2—May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.
Red Karachi C. I. F.—38 1-8 May-June—London Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—38 1-4 Feb.-March—Sellers—Quiet

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 40 1-4 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5s. 3½d. Done.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [16TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Silver Dollars	1,244	Mahomerah	H. S. Shoostary.
1 Bundle Gold Coins	2,210	Jeddah.....	S. A. Yezdi.
1 Bundle Rupees.	2,500	Lingo	N. A. Lorce.
1 Case Sov	150		
Gold Coins...	168	Jeddah.....	S. M. H. A. Noorani.
Rupees.....	1,505		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th ,,
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 14th ,,
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th ,,
Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Exchange :—
The Market opened steady to-day at 1s. 3 29/32d T. T. and for demand and no Bank was willing to concede better terms, but on the other hand the enquiry for remittance was limited. Credits were generally quoted at 1s. 4 3/32d. 3 months' sight, but possibly for the mail bills could be placed at 1s. 4 1/16d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are quieter.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32 d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	158 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	130 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174

Government Paper :—
The Market to-day opened at 93 7-8 ready and 93 15-16 for the settlement and closed quiet at 1-16 lower. There has not been much doing in the Bazzar either for ready or forward delivery. Calcutta market is also quiet at 93 11-16 ready and 92 7-8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93-13
1st Settlement — ...	,,	93-14

Bullion—
On Monday the price of Bar silver in London was 3-16 down at 23 11-16 for delivery ready and in two months. New York was 3 8 lower 60 9-16. Locally the market opened at 60 1-2 ex duty and closes without change. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 4 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 3 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 1 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 3 0
Silver on Duty—ready	60 12 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The general tone of the market is easier, and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2, lower with little inquiry for forward delivery from any source. Closing quotations are as under :—
Ready cotton is quiet with a moderate demand by shippers and mills.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	233	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	226 1/2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	214	,,
Fine M. G. Dumanganum-Pulgaon ...	205/6	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	199	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	199	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	188/9	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	183	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	188	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	191	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	192	,,
Good Westerns	214	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	223	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June
4·98	4·99	5·00	5·01

unchanged.

June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·03	5·04	4·98	4·94	4·92

unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is easier with only a small business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 11	0	B. T.
April-May...	,, 7 12	6	B. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet and prices are easier.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, April-May ...	Rs. 7	0	0 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat, Mar-April	,, 7	10	0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
Prices are steady but there is little doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	46	8 0
Mimbara	,,	47	8 0
Yellow Secunderabad ...	,,	51	8 0
Brown Delhi-Beawar ...	,,	45	0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 29	8	0
Feb.-March	Rs. 6	0	0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

Poppyseed :—

Apl.-May	,,	9	15 0

Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	25	0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowrasee :—

	Rs.	7	4 0

Tone—Nominal.

Groundnuts—

Ready	Rs.	40	0 0

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May... ...	Rs.	5	11	6 R. T.
,, Karachi, June-July ...	,,	5	10	6 ,,

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,450
India	71 X. D.
Indian Specie Bank	54 1-2 X.D.

Mills :—

David	431 1-4
Howard and Bullough ...	475
Kohinoor	800
Manockji Petit	3,105
Standard	1,280
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co. Ld.	208 3-4

Presses :—

New Mofussil	675

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	352 1-2 C. D.
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,125
Treacher & Co.	645

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	587 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	125
Tapti-Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	14,019	bales.
Wheat	2,774	cwts.
Linseed	5,715	,,
Rapeseed	3,023	,,
Gingellyseed	11,464	,,
Poppyseed	518	,,
Groundnuts	3,745	,,
Castorseed	4,126	,,
Rice	85,239	,,
Myrabollams	2,283	,,
Cottonseed	17,522	,,
Mowrasee	32	,,
Gram	1,946	,,
Joowar	7,124	,,
Maize	Nil.	

CALCUTTA COAL MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The following transactions are reported :—Baraboni 22 ; Bhalgora 18 ; Equitable 61-8 ; East Indian 279 ; Gopalichuck 11 ; Ghusick 17-4 ; Gummi 12-8 ; Kasoonda 46-8 ; New Beerbhoom 45-12 ; Raneegunge 23-2 ; Seetarampore 26 ; Standard 17-12 ; and Union 17.

Government paper 93-12, and Exchange on Demand 1s. 3 15-16d.

AUCKLAND COAL COMPANY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The Auckland Coal Company announced earnings of Rs. 41,000, but postponed declaration of dividend, pending the decision of the suits brought against the purchasers, who have failed to take delivery of coal.

THE death took place on Jan. 24 of the Earl of Leicester, K.G., "the father of the House of Lords," at Holkham Hall, Norfolk. He had been seriously ill for some weeks past. Lord Leicester, who was eighty-six years of age, succeeded to the earldom in 1842, and has consequently sat in the House of Lords longer than any other peer. An old personal friend of King Edward Lord Leicester has frequently entertained His Majesty at Holkham Hall. For sixty years he held the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Norfolk, resigning in 1906. He was made a Knight of the Garter in 1873. The Earl of Leicester was the son of the famous Thomas William Coke—"Coke of Norfolk"—who long gloried in the title of "First Commoner of England." The deceased peer's father was born as long ago as 1754, Lord Leicester owned about 45,000 acres of land. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Coke, formerly colonel in the 2nd batt, of the Scots Guards, who was born in 1848.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Feagrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,450
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	70 ex.d.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1¼ ,,	5 181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	506	15	410
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630x Dv. 40
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250		615½
Bombay United.....	250	250	26	500
Century	100	100	56	315
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,610
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk.....	500	500	30	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,127½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	710
Crescent	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
David	250	250	20	425
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10	180½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	335
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	245
Finlay Mills	250	250		255
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,750
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	110
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	375
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	780
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	782½
Leopold	100	100	3	58
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	660
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,515
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,120
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	710
Phoenix	100	100	5	105
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,030
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	200
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,280
Sun	250	250	25	203½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,343
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pabaney Mills				190
The Fazulbhai Mills				285
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		30?
All India United Insurance Co., Ld..	100	20	4 o-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,00
Bombay Burma Quarter shares.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue.....			200	420
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10,	£10	Nill.	118
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	900
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company..	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	355
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	285
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	370
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	15	131
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yrp.c.17	12
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	2
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	8 annas
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	197
Kurrachee Landing.	200	175	yr. 14	214
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	xd 12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	il.	28
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18	181
Phillips and Co	100	30	....	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	500
Syndicate..... ...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	18
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	90
	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron, Steel Co., Limited.....	D. 75	£ 15	...	12½ dis.
	D. 30	60	...	
	P.150	40	2dis	62
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treasherfand Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	645

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	121½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	107½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khandesh..... ...	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	320
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	675
New Berar	500	500	40	482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	20	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	550
Surat City Indian ...	11,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. F. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	585
Wadhwa	150	50	20	225

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY—14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

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Six for Rs. 30.

Fancy coloured striped oxford mattie. An excellent cloth for hard wear.
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Fancy coloured striped "India Gauze matte. Superfine quality, very smart stripes.
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Fancy "Newmarket" Zephyrs. All the newest colours in smart stripes and checks.
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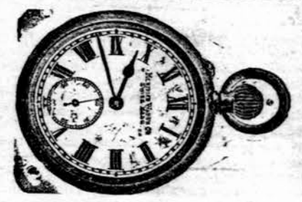

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EDUCATION AT NANDOD.

Colonel Meade on India's Need.

COLONEL M. J. MEADE, the retiring Resident at Baroda, who was here for a couple of days as the guest of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, with Mrs. Meade and their two sons, presided on Monday last, at a gathering of all the school children of the town. A large number of gentlemen, consisting of the Officers of the State and the gentry of the town, were assembled in a Durbar shamiana pitched for the occasion, in the High School compound.

The Head Master of the Nandod High School opened the proceedings with his report. The following being some of the salient points:—The School has at present 206 boys on its roll, including three Bhil boys, showing an increase of as many as 78 students during the last four years. This large increase is mainly due to the great reduction in the fee rates, made by His Highness some five years ago. Deserving students studying in the High School and Colleges are given scholarships and free studentships are very liberally bestowed. There is a hostel attached to the School, which has at present 24 boarders and eight applications for admission have been received during the last fortnight. Servant's wages and other miscellaneous charges in the nostel are paid by the State. Ten students passed in the Matriculation and School Final examinations last year from this School, and five were successful in the Vernacular Final examination. One of the successful students in the latter examination is a Bhil boy. The old students of the School did very well in almost all the higher University examinations. One of them stood first in the First Class in the S. C. E. examination last year. His Highness has recently opened a Sanskrit Pathshala, in the town, which has more than fifty students on the roll. The Director of Public Instruction has made the following remark about this School in his last report :—"The Nandod High School is an excellent Institution and a credit to the State. It maintains a hostel with 27 boarders." The Inspector of Primary Schools then read his report on the progress of Vernacular Education in the State. He stated that there were 81 Vernacular Schools in the State, including five girls' schools, containing nearly 4,000 pupils, including 665 girls; that education was entirely free in the case of girls of Kaliparaj and Mahomedan boys; that in the case of other boys, the fee charged was only one anna, in all the classes; that free studentships were very liberally bestowed and that girls and boys, of the backward classes, were given special prizes for regular attendance. He referred to the special scholarships awarded to Kaliparaj boys and to the scholarships awarded to the students of this State studying in the Male Training College at Ahmedabad. It was very gratifying to find, he said, that 32 students from this State, including two Bhil boys, were successful last year in the vernacular Final Examination. He quoted the following appreciative remarks of the Director of Public Instruction about the enlightened educational policy of His Highness, from his last Annual Report. "The Rajpipla State in particular treats of the question of education in earnest and by an extremely liberal policy, makes every endeavour to develop it. It is especially successful in dealing with the backward hill tribes which or the bulk of the population of the greater part of the State. I note that 31 boys passed the Vernacular School Final examination from this State (1907), and two natives of the State won medals in the Male Training College." And again "outside the capital town girls' schools are rare (in Native States) though the Rajpipla State, it may be mentioned, maintains five schools."

Some select pieces of recitation in English, Sanskrit, Persian and Gujarati were next gone through and then Mrs. Meade was requested to distribute the prizes. Colonel Meade, at the close of the prize-giving, said:—

"Your Highness and gentlemen, I am not officially connected with this State and am here on a visit. It is therefore very gratifying to Mrs. Meade and myself that I have been asked to preside at this interesting gathering and that Mrs. Meade was asked to give away the prizes. She was delighted to do so. The prizes, I notice, are not only valuable and are another proof of His Highness' wise generosity, but are very carefully selected, and as they have been chosen by His Highness himself, I must compliment him on his wise discernment and good taste. Many of the books I would like very much to have in my own library and I congratulate the lucky recipients. Now as I have got up to speak I feel I must take advantage of the opportunity to say a word about our present sytsem of education. How far does it really benefit the people of India materially and in the best sense?

"A few of the brightest boys, every year, pass on to higher spheres of education, and a still smaller proportion rise high enough to be considered successes, but the greater proportion of those who attend our schools must fall back to a condition of life where the little they learnt is nearly entirely forgotten and does them little good, while for even the successful few Government cannot provide employment and they too often become discontented men, with a grudge against the rulers of the land, which is not fair but is not quite unnatural. Hopes and aspirations have been put into their minds which cannot be satisfied and they resent it.

"Well, gentlemen, while I am all in favour of education, I do think it should take a more practical form and that boys should be be taught various trades and handicrafts which will enable them to earn their living and benefit their country. His Highness the Gaikwar long ago realised this, and his Kalabhuvan was started with the object of giving a good technical training in several industries. I am glad to see that some students from here have gone to study at the Kalabhuvan, and I hope they will benefit from what they see there. I would like, however, to see such institutions extended all over India. Science Colleges are being started at Bombay and Ahmedabad by the generous liberality of rich citizens of those places and they will do an immense amount of good. But what I want to advocate are technical schools where various trades and handicrafts will be taught. I am dead against the attempt made in some parts of India to boycott, as the word now is, English or European goods. Such attempts are not only wicked but are foolish and can lead to nothing. But to improve the industries of India in every possible way is quite right and laudable. India has the possibilities of producing all it wants and yet it has to go to Europe for ever so many things. Up to a couple of hundred years ago, the West drew on the East for many articles which are no longer produced in the perfection they were. The looms of Dacca, and of hundreds of other places used to send us out finest muslins and silks but now the looms of Lancashire produce finer and more delicate work than the Indian Mills can produce and English Mill Companies can find a market in India for their goods though the cotton is grown close to the door of the Indian Mills and can be spun and made into piece goods here. The same with every thing else. The medicines I saw in the Hospital, this morning, came from an English firm. Your railways are built by England and the machinery, rails, and every rivet and bolt come from there. This should not be, India has vast natural resources, coal and iron are found in abundance, and manganese is procurable in paying quantities all over the country. But good workmen are not to be found and till they are produced, all talk about Swadeshi will be futile. Teach boys by all means to read and write and cypher and give the clever few a higher education, but give the masses technical training. Make them first rate carpenters, smiths, joiners, painters, etc. Then, and not till you have good artizans, will this country be self-supporting and able to rival the West in all the arts and sciences. I will only once more thank you, Highness for allowing us to assist in this interesting ceremony and you, gentlemen, for listening to me so patiently."

With the usual distribution of "pan-supari" and three hearty cheers to Colonel and Mrs. Meade, the proceedings terminated.

On Tuesday, there were sports in the afternoon and in the evening a banquet, followed by an evening party, was given by His Highness, in the Chatra-vilas Palace, in honour of the distinguished guests. At the banquet, after the Royal toast had been duly honoured, His Highness, in proposing the health of his guests, said:—

"It gives me very great pleasure, Colonel Meade, to rise to propose the toast of your and Mrs. Meade's health, and to take this opportunity of giving expression, however feebly, to my feelings of gratitude for all your great kindness to me and my people during the entire period that I have had the pleasure and the highly esteemed privilege, of your friendship.

"It was with deep and heartfelt regret that I realized only a short while ago that the time had come when you should bid good-bye to a part of the country where your name will ever be held in grateful and affectionate memory and in the highest honour. I am unable to say with what poignant regret I regard the personal loss to myself, which the departure, from the country, of two such kind and gracious friends means to me; and I am deeply grateful to you both for having so graciously been pleaded to respond to my invitation, and favoured me with this brief visit, at no small personal inconvenience and discomfort to your selves, and in the midst of multifarious other engagements requiring your time and attention.

"It is my heartfelt prayer, and it will be the prayer of every one who has had the pleasure and privilege of knowing you and Mrs. Meade, and of experiencing your kindness of heart, your innate nobility, and your great goodness in everything that God Almighty may bless you both with long lives surrounded by every happiness and by His choicest blessings, to enjoy your most honourably earned retirement—a retirement, the happiness of which cannot be marred by one single thought of duty ill-done or of duty not done, but which will ever be bright with the memory of a strenuous life, albeit a life of extreme modesty and unostentation, spent in doing your duty to God and man.

"I hope I may be permitted, to join in the toast the names of the young gentlemen, your sons, to whom I am greatly indebted for the favour of this kind visit. I heartily wish them all happiness and pray that they may rise to the same distinction in the Service of their King and country, and to the same position in the hearts of the people they come in contact with, as that achieved by their honoured and distinguished father and grandfather.

"To your very good health, Madam, and Colonel Meade, and may all happiness ever attend you and all near and dear to you."

Colonel Meade replied as follows:—

"Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen.—Mrs. Meade and I are deeply touched by your Highness' kind sentiments and by the generous and princely hospitality we have received at Rajpipla. We feel very much having to sever our connection with this part of India. But the end must come to all, and the sadness of departure has been much relieved by the kindness of so many kind friends among whom your Highness and your family will always stand among the first. Rajputs are famous for their chivalry and hospitality and your Highness will always remain in our memories among the brightest instances of gallant Rajput gentlemen it has been my honour to know.

We are very grateful to your Highness for allowing us to take part in the prize-giving yesterday and to witness the excellent programme of sports we saw this afternoon. They were very good and very amusing and I must congratulate your Highness and my friend Digvijayasinhji on the organization shown. Every thing went off without a single hitch. I will only add that we will carry away bright recollections of this visit to your capital and drink, in return, to the good health of your Highness and family."

After witnessing the fireworks, the guests retired.

The party left Nandod the next day. Colonel and Mrs. Meade are held in the highest esteem not only in Baroda but also in the adjoining Native States, and there is widely felt and genuine regret at the approaching retirement of this just and highly popular officer from the post of Resident at Baroda.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 12th Feb.—There have been four deaths in the plague camp, but the rest of the contacts are doing well, a Taluq peon, who returned from an infected area, was attacked in Fishermen Street and has been removed to the camp. I understand that Coimbatore has been declared an infected area and that passports will be issued from Thudiyalur, Podanur, Singanallur and Coimbatore Railway Stations.

I reported some time ago that one Maruthanasari, a coppersmith, ran amok in the streets of Erode, stabbing six persons, two of whom died of the injuries received. The man has been found to be insane by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and the Sessions Judge, Mr. Austin, recommended to Government that the man should be sent to the Madras Lunatic Asylum, which has now been done. Peon Chanda Mean Saheb, who, with great courage, arrested Maruthanasari and prevented further mischief has been awarded Rs. 25 by the District Magistrate as a reward for his courageous conduct. Three others who assisthd Chanda Meah in arresting the man are commended for their action.

Special efforts are being made in the District to put an end to the theft of cattle in the Udamalpet and Dharapuram Taluqs by Kallars of the Madura District. It is notified for the information of the ryots concerned that Inspector T. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer is on special duty in the Madura and Coimbatore Districts, and has under him five parties of Police in the Madura District and one party in the Udamalpet and Dharapuram Taluqs of this District. The practice of giving "tuppukuli" (clue fees) and taking stolen cattle back as a great obstacle to the work of the Police. The District Magistrate, Mr. Lionel Vibert, has therefore, enjoined upon all ryots to discontinue paying "tuppukuli," to report cattle theft cases to the Police, and to give the Police all the information and assistance which they can, if they are anxious that the work of prevention of cattle theft should be successful.

On the evening of the 6th instant, the 3rd Border Regiment, the 75th Carnatic Infantry and the 83rd Walajah Light Infantry left Kanavoipalayam, where they had encamped for three weeks. During their stay at Kanavoipalayam, they left the Camp daily at 6 a. m. and returned after work in the neighbouring hills between 2 and 6 p. m. The people of the adjacent villages seemed at first to be afraid of the sepoys and soldiers, but nothing occurred to justify their fear, and latterly they seemed to enjoy the presence of the military in their midst. The three Regiments left Mettapollium on the 7th for Kotagiri by road, and on the 10th they left Kotagiri for Wellington, the headquarters of the Border Regiment. The 75th Carnatic Infantry leaves by special train for Trichnopoly on the 14th instant and the 83rd W. L. I. for Cannanore on the 15th instant.

KOTAGIRI.

Kotagiri, 10th Feb.—The troops under General Sir James Wolfe-Murray and General Hall with their Staff of Officers besieged these hills two days ago, but with nothing more alarming in view than a series of military manœuvres.

On the 8th instant Mrs. C. H. Brock gave a farewell "At Home" at "Harwood" to all Kotagiri ere her approaching departure. The "At Home" at the same time celebrated little Miss Iris Brock's birthday and all her little friends were also invited. The cakes were illuminated with coloured wax candles, which signified the various ages of the four little sisters. After the little ones and grown ups had finished "tea," the former played outside, while most of the grown-ups engaged in a tiger hunt. This sounds alarming and I hasten to explain. A toy tiger was partly hidden in the hollow of fallen tree that overhung a bank on the outskirts of "Longwood Shola" near the house. Various clues gave hints as to its locality The tiger was to be captured and presented to the little one whose birthday it happened to be. Then the Druidess could pass in safety to her Magic Bower erected in the verandah, where many delightful presents hidden in an imitation snowball were to be distributed among the children. The tiger was pluckily captured by Mrs. Batchelor and presented to little Miss Iris Brock, who received it with appropriate gravity. The Druidess, Miss Joyce Griffin, who was prettily got up for her part by Mrs. Windle, passed to her bower and handed the children many charming toys. Mrs. Batchelor also received the reward offered for the capture of the tiger, viz., a silver-topped glass toilet table ornament. The "At Home" was a great success.

Last week an entertainment was held at the Club by Mrs. Snell and Miss West (recent vistors to our Station) in aid of Dr. Barnado's Home. The first tableau was supposed to represent the song scene with two little waifs, Master Leslie Snell and Miss Phyllis Scott, as a sweeper of the street and flower-seller respectively. In the next scene Miss West as a rescue sister is seen taking them to Dr. Barnado's Home. The next tableau depicted a scene at the Home where several nurses (Mrs. C. Brock, Mrs. Woolhouse and Mrs. Batchelor) and Miss West as the Sister who rescues the waifs from the streets are seen attending to a group of supposed sick children, namely little Miss Lorna Woolhouse, Miss Kathleen and Iola Brock, Miss Phyllis and Barbara Scott, Master Leslie Snell and Master Jack Batchelor. In the scene that followed Mrs. Griffin and Miss Joyce Griffin as the rich Lady Bountiful and her little daughter are giving the waifs various presents. Nursery Rhymes was another pretty tableau, where the pretty Kotagiri children charmed everyone in their various characters of "Red Riding Hood."

TANJORE.

TANJORE, 12TH FEB.—A Bank, called "The Union Bank, Limited," was started at Kumbakonam from the beginning of the new year, under influential auspices. It is incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, and its capital of Rs. two lakhs is divided into 2,000 shares of 100 each. The shares offered for public subscription are payable Rs. 10 per share on application, Rs. 15 per share within one month after date of allotment, Rs. 15 after two months and Rs. 10 after three months. The Directors will not call up the remaining Rs. 50 per share, but will keep the same in reserve. The Directorate is composed of Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Chariar, B.A., retired Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Messrs. S. Subba Iyer, retired Sub-Judge, C. A. Mahadeva Sastry, B. A., B.C.E., retired Executive Engineer, N. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, B.A., B.L., and Mr. C. R. Lakshmiraghava Iyengar, B. A., B.L., High Court Vakils all residing at Kumbakonam, the Honorary Secretary being Mr. R. Santanam Iyer, B. A., Pleader.

At its last meeting the District Board of Tanjore resolved to close the Board's Weaving School at Iyempet. According to a statement made by Mr. M. S. Mascarenhas, B.A., Vice-President of the Board, the institution was started in March, 1907, with the object of imparting instruction to the members of the weaving community, who formed the bulk of the population of the place, in the use of flyshuttle looms and other improved methods of weaving. The idea originated with Mr. R. F. Grimley, I.C.S., who was Collector of Tanjore at the time, and it was elaborated with the expert advice of Mr. A. Chatterton. There was, however, no adequate response from the community for whose benefit the institution was intended, and so the Board was obliged to offer pecuniary inducements to the pupils and to their parents in order that they might come and learn the art of weaving. The stipendiary system disappointing the hopes of the Board, it was replaced by another arrangement, under which the pupils were permitted to take the cloths woven by them after paying for the cost of the materials. This gave no better results, so that with great regret the Board has been obliged to close the School, after having given it a fair trial amidst many discouraging circumstances.

BANGALORE

Bangalore, 11th Feb.—I hear that Major-General A. A. Barrett, C.B., at present Commanding the Nowshera Brigade, is to relieve Major-General Pilcher, C.B., of the Command of this Station when the latter leaves for Umballa next month.

Some time ago I referred to a species of rowdyism that is carried on by some youths of St. John's Hill, who congregate in Coles Park and interfere with ladies who happen to pass by after dark. Sub-Inspector Vigor this morning charged Welsh and Maple, before the Second Magistrate, with loitering in the Park and annoying people. They refused to quit the place when the Police ordered them to go. Mr. Abdul Rahman fined them each Re. 1 and gave them a hint that on the next occasion they came before him on a similar complaint they would not be so leniently dealt with.

SALEM.

Salem, 10th Feb.—Mr. R. S. Krishnasawmy Iyer, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Salem, has been elected Honorary Secretary of the Salem Field Games Association. The annual sports are to be held during the third week of March.

Cholera has considerably abated. The water scarcity this year is likely to be more severe than at any time during the last three years. Mr. Urwin, the Special Engineer, for Water Works, and his Assistant are pushing on the water-supply scheme. Pipes are arriving, and it is said that pipe laying will be started in different sections at an early date.

The Salem District Educational Exhibition will take place on the 8th, 9th and 10th March, and will be opened by Mr. L. E. Buckley, the District Collector. The Managing Committee of the Exhibition has applied to Government through the Director of Public Instruction, also to the Municipalities and the District and Taluq Boards in the District for for contributions.

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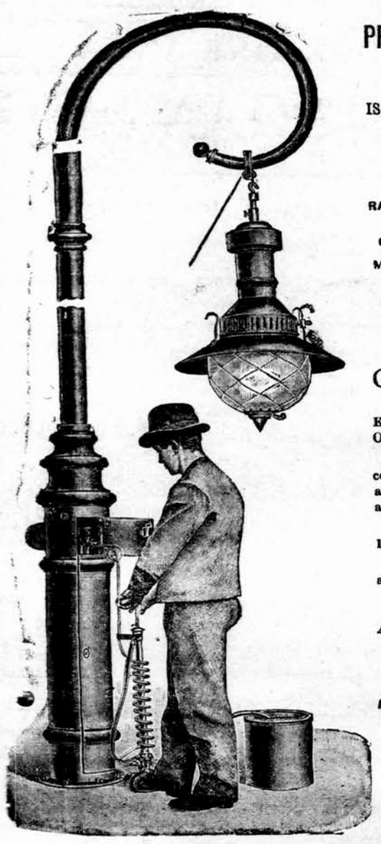

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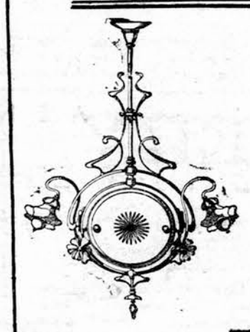

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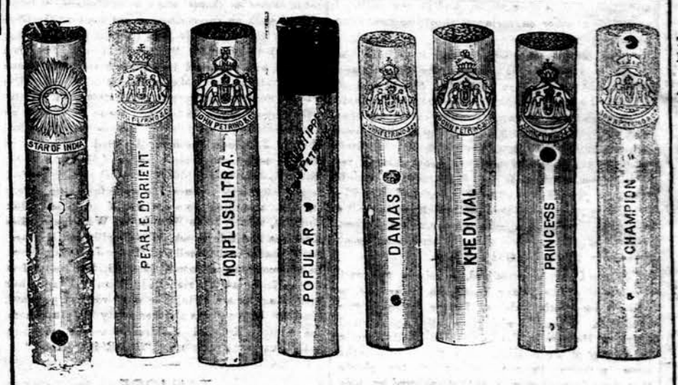

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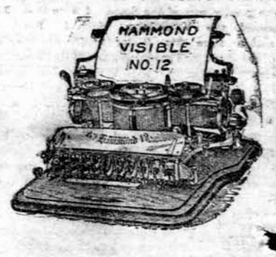

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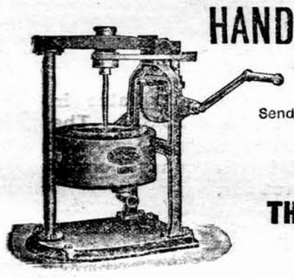

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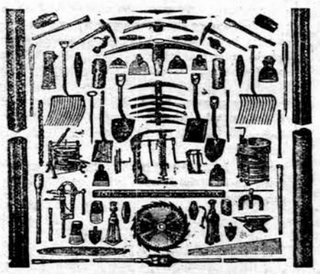

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